

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ONE SOLDIER SLAIN.

TWO OTHERS ARE WOUNDED IN SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Fatal Row in Barracks at Fort Meade, S. D., Caused by Private's Insane Act—The Death of the Soldier Causes a Lull in Trade.

Private George Lynch of M troop, Thirtieth United States Cavalry, who was discharged from the guardhouse at Sturgis, S. D., after serving a sentence as the result of his having been held in confinement by the city, returned to his barracks and began shooting frantically about the room. The guard rushed in and began shooting at Lynch. In the skirmish that followed Sentries McAlister was shot through the liver and Lynch through the flesh of the thigh, the same bullet passing on and cutting open the sole of Private Caldwell's foot. The wounded men were all taken to the hospital, where McAlister died from his wounds. The others will recover.

PERIOD OF BUSINESS REST.

All but Necessary Activities Suspended.

Out of respect for McKinley, R. C. Dan's weekly review of trade says: Universal sorrow placed a calming hand on the rush and turmoil of the market place. Everything that could be conveniently postponed was put aside out of respect for the man whose life was devoted to developing the wonderful activity in all branches of trade and industry. Exchanges suspended operations for two days, and the distribution of merchandise was in many cases limited to immediate requirements. Mercantile payments continue prompt, but it was to be expected that bank exchanges would not show the customary heavy gains over previous years. At leading cities outside New York there was a gain of 8 per cent over 1900 and a loss of 7 from 1899. Yet prices were stronger and there were many indications of great latent power that may be expected to appear as normal conditions return. After two months of controversy at the steel mills a settlement has been reached, although the terms are not entirely satisfactory to the Amalgamated Association and there is much complaint among the men regarding the conduct of the strike. Managers are confident that the outcome means no further interruption to work for a long period. Failures for the week numbered 157 in the United States, against 211 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 33 last year.

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Renard.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

Club	W.	L.
Pittsburgh	81	45
Philadelphia	73	54
Brooklyn	73	54
St. Louis	67	59

Standings in the American League are as follows:

Club	W.	L.
Chicago	82	40
Boston	73	55
Detroit	70	58
Philadelphia	68	61

Waverree Stock Farm Sold.

The Waverree stock farm, located near Heron Lake, Minn., and comprising 6,000 acres, has been sold to members of the Wisconsin Land Company of St. Paul. The price paid was about \$200,000. The land was owned by an English syndicate with headquarters in Liverpool, England.

Czolgorsz Not Inmate.

Insanity Experts Not Assesing Czolgorsz through a rigid examination and declaration that he is not insane. Chemical analysis of the bullets fired into the President's body failed to disclose any trace of poison.

Attempt to Assassinate Loubet.

It is rumored that an attempt was made to assassinate President Loubet while he was on his way to Dunkirk. A shot was fired at the special train which followed the one containing the President.

Rule Against Hotel-Keepers.

The sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., has decided that where a saloon is run in connection with a hotel the proprietor of the hotel shall be regarded as a saloon-keeper and not eligible to membership in the order.

McKinley Funeral Expenses.

The expense incurred by the death of President McKinley, including medical services and the funeral, will be met by Congress through a special provision. Aid will also be given Mrs. McKinley.

Wrecks, Waterworks Plant.

One of the boilers in the city water works and electric light plant at William, Minn., exploded, wrecking the plant. The damage is estimated at \$30,000, insurance \$10,000.

Dual Alliance Reaffirmed.

Czar Nicholas II. and President Loubet, speaking at a banquet after a grand military review on the plains of Bethany, publicly reaffirmed the dual alliance.

Armenian Atrocities Must Stop.

The czar says Turkish atrocities in Armenia must stop; that the people must accept Russian protection or be exterminated.

Four Injured and May Die.

The gasoline ferryboat A. O. Darney was destroyed by an explosion on the Little Kana river, not far from Parkersburg, W. Va., and four of those on board were probably killed. The rest of the passengers jumped into the river and escaped with slight injuries.

Kills a Woman and Himself.

At Del Rio, Texas, Michael Woods shot and killed Miss Facette because, it is claimed, she refused to marry him, and then stabbed himself fourteen times, inflicting wounds which proved fatal.

Governor Hunt Takes Oath.

The elaborate ceremonies that had been prepared for the inauguration of Gov. Hunt at San Juan, Porto Rico, were not carried out, owing to the death of President McKinley. Instead Chief Justice Quinones of the Supreme Court administered the oath of office.

Explosion Kills Six Miners.

Six killed and four injured in the result of a gas explosion at the Spring Creek mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which is located twelve miles up Jerome Park road from Cardiff, Colo. The explosion was caused from gas and dust being ignited by the shots.

SHOT DEAD IN TRAIN HOLD-UP.

One of Three Robbers Is Killed at Mount Dallas, Md.

Three masked men attempted to hold up a Pennsylvania Railroad train, Bedford Division, at Mount Dallas, Md., and one (a negro) whose identity cannot be established was shot dead. The other two escaped. At Bedford W. F. Souder, paymaster for the Colonial Iron Company, Hildesburg, and H. L. Kay, manager of the Bedford Coal Company at Six Mile Run, boarded the train with about \$25,000, which they had secured from banks to pay off their employees. While the train was standing at the Mount Dallas station, where the engines were being changed, Mr. Souder, who, with Mr. Kay, was seated in the back of the rear car, was started by a bullet whizzing through the window. The fire was returned and the robbers retreated. The men with drawn revolvers entered each door of the car. The third man who fired the shot at Souder stood on the outside as a guard, but Souder was too quick for him and he was killed. A bullet entering the top of his head, coming out under the chin. Souder was elevated above the man and shot almost straight down, the bullet tearing clear through the head with terrific force and the man fell headfirst to the ground clutching his revolver. The other two bandits, frightened by Souder's shot and a shot from Kay's revolver aimed at one of them, escaped.

OFFERS \$50,000 FOR KILLING.

Cleveland Man Arrested on Suspicion of Plotting.

Frank Idings is in jail in Cleveland because he said he could give any comer \$50,000 if he would kill President Roosevelt. He says he was drunk when the startling promise was made. "Sure, I said that I could get any \$50,000 to kill Roosevelt," said Idings to the Coroner. "But I was drunk and so was the other fellow who was with me." Idings is said to have made his statement in Reynolds' saloon on St. Clair street. Several men were in the saloon discussing the death of President McKinley. Chas. Finerman of 108 Slater avenue was there and Idings engaged him in conversation. "If you can get \$50,000 from the society I belong to if you will shoot Roosevelt," Idings is said to have remarked. Finerman wanted to see what there was in the alleged offer, and so Idings is said to have taken him to another man just outside the saloon. The two men are alleged to have gone to the rear of the building at midnight and Idings took him to the room of the society. Finerman then went for a policeman.

REBUFF FOR FINLAND.

Czar Informs Senate Evil-Minded People Must Be Repressed.

A dispatch from Helsinki says: "The Finnish senate has received a severe rebuff from the czar by the promulgation of the new military service law. The senate had requested the czar to let his majesty soliciting an assurance of the maintenance of the political institutions of Finland. The czar's reply says he does not find the present occasion a suitable one for new assurances as to the maintenance in the future of local institutions. As the czar's reply is not in doubt. Disquieting apprehensions disseminated by evil-minded people must be repressed by administrative measures. These measures are understood to be the practical exile without trial of inconvenient persons. The victims probably will include members who have opposed the military service law and forty Lutheran clergymen who refused to read the law from the pulpits according to the historic Finnish custom."

FRENCH CENSUS SHOWS INCREASE.

Republic Now Has a Total Population of 39,041,333.

The whole of the official returns of the census taken throughout France on March 24 last has now been received and classified at the ministry of the interior in Paris. The figures show a more satisfactory situation than had been expected. The total population of the country was at the date 39,041,333, as against 38,228,900 in March, 1900. The increase during the last five years was therefore 812,433, whereas in the preceding period there were 1,200,000 less. The increase had been only 138,810.

Sailors Saved in Midlake.

The four members of the crew of the schooner G. Ellen of Racine were rescued from a life-threatening situation in the steamer Nyack just before the Ellen broke up. When the Nyack came in sight of the imperiled men the stern had split, the schooner was waterlogged, and parts of the hull were being broken off by the seas.

Czolgorsz Is Indicted.

Czolgorsz was indicted by the grand jury at Buffalo on the charge of murder in the first degree and arraigned before Judge Emerson. The request of the Bar Association and to assure dignified and just handling of the prisoner's case, the court appointed two former justices of the Supreme Court as his counsel.

Forest Fire in Colorado.

A forest fire which started west of Eldora, Colo., burned over a large territory and destroyed much valuable timber. The families of all the miners employed at Ogilvie & Co.'s camp were sent to the place and the men were set to fighting the flames to prevent their spreading to the company's mine.

Consigned to the Tomb.

President McKinley's mortal remains now rest in the tomb in Westlaw cemetery at Canton. The final stages of the journey from the funeral home to the tomb and thence to the graveyard, and city and State, nation and the world at large with each other in paying the last tribute.

Effect Fusion in Nebraska.

The Democrats and Populists of Nebraska effected fusion at their convention in Lincoln. Judge Conrad Hollenbeck of Fremont, Democrat, was nominated for justice of the Supreme Court. The Populists were given the two regents of the university.

Royal Guests in Canada.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York made the formal entry into the Dominion of Canada at Quebec, and were given a royal welcome by the people whom they may some day rule as King and Queen. Thousands of their loyal subjects assembled to greet them.

Chicagoans to Manage Fair.

At a meeting of the committee on organization of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company Frederick J. V. Skiff of Chicago was appointed to direct and supervise in all departments the exhibits at the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

Pekin Regained by Chinese.

The Chinese recently reentered Pekin. The Americans and Japanese simultaneously handed over the Forbidden City to the Chinese authorities. The evacuation was picturesque.

Three Masked Men Get \$100.

Three men whose faces were covered with black masks and who were armed with revolvers, entered the saloon of

SCHLEY COURT SITS.

BOARD OF INQUIRY RECONVENES IN WASHINGTON.

Rear-Admiral Ramsey Succeeds Rear-Admiral Howison, Declared Ineligible—Testimony of Admiral Higginson Was the Feature of the Day.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON, DECLARED INELIGIBLE—TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON WAS THE FEATURE OF THE

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S LAST SPEECH

Address Delivered at the Pan-American Exposition on the Day Before He Was Assassinated.

The Speech Will Live in History, as It Outlines a New National Policy with Respect to Foreign Relations.

President Millard, Director General, Exposition, Commissioners, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and to participate in this exposition, which is so marked a degree to its interest and success. To the commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British colonies, the French colonies and South America and the commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hearty and friendly greetings of the American people. We are glad to see you here, and we are glad to see the triumphs of art, science, education and industry, which are the fruits of the human mind. We are glad to see the progress of the human race, and we are glad to see the progress of the human mind.

Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people, and quicken human genius. They go into the home, they broaden the vision, they brighten the daily life of the people. They are mighty stores of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such stimulates the brain and heart of man. It is the spirit of industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity.

It is a study of the wants, comforts and even the whims of the people, and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new goods to win their favor. The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve and economize in cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other peoples, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. With competition will come the clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture, and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors are commercial enemies, we must not be.

Progress in the Past.
The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the western hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifest achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce and to co-operate with all in advancing the highest interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry and invention is an international asset and a common glory.

After all, how near one to the other is every part of the world. Modern inventions have brought into close relation widely separated peoples and made them better acquainted. Geographic and political divisions will continue to exist, but distances have been effaced. Swift ships and fast trains are becoming cosmopolitan. They invade fields which a few years ago were impenetrable. The world's products are exchanged as never before, and with increasing transportation facilities come increasing knowledge and larger trade. Prices are fixed with mathematical precision by supply and demand. The world's selling prices are regulated by the market and not by the producer. We travel greater distances in a shorter space of time and with more ease than was ever dreamed of by the fathers. Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring everywhere, and the press disseminates news with more or less accuracy the plans and purposes of the nations. Market prices of products and of securities are hourly known in every commercial mart, and the investments of the people extend beyond their own national boundaries into the remotest parts of the earth. Vast transactions are conducted and international exchanges are made by the tick of the cable. Every event of interest is immediately bulletined.

The quick gathering and transmission of news, like rapid transit, are of recent origin and are only made possible by the genius of the inventor and the courage of the investor. It took a special messenger of the government, with every facility known at the time for rapid travel, fifteen days to go from the city of Washington to New Orleans with a message to Gen. Jackson that the war with England had ceased and a treaty of peace had been signed. How different now! We receive news from Manila in Porto Rico by cable, and he was able through the military telegraph to stop his army on the firing line with the message that the United States and Spain had signed a protocol suspending hostilities.

We knew almost instantly of the first shot fired at Santiago and the subsequent surrender of the Spanish forces was known at Washington within less than an hour of its consummation. The first ship of Cervera's fleet had hardly emerged from that historic harbor when the fact was flashed to our capital, and the swift destruction of the fleet was announced immediately through the wonderful medium of telegraphy. So accustomed are we to safe and easy communication with distant lands that its temporary interruption even in ordinary times results in loss and inconvenience. We shall never forget the days of anxious waiting and suspense when no information was permitted to be sent from Pekin and the diplomatic representatives of the nations in China, cut off from all communication inside the outside of the walled capital, were surrounded by an angry and misinformed mob that threatened their lives, nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message from the government of the United States brought through our minister the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. There were not a line of electric telegraph, now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. Unexampled prosperity. My fellow citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings. We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subvert it. Our industrial enterprises will have grown to such great proportions affect the

in advantage to having the thing to sell to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go. We must build the isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

A Fraternity of Republics.
In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the new world. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement, which finds his practical and substantial expression and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American congress that assembles this autumn in the capital of Mexico. The goal work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

Make it live beyond its too short living. With praise and thanksgiving.
Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions that have been kindled, the dreams that will be wrought through this exposition? Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real enemies rest in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler efforts for their own and the world's good and that out of this city may come not only great commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure. Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all.

With Best Electric Line.
Early this spring the Michigan and West Shore Traction Company secured a franchise along certain streets of Benton Harbor. The other day S. B. Downer, one of the heaviest stockholders in the company, filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk, with a capital stock of \$100,000. An hour later he filed a mortgage to the American Trust Company of New York for a like amount, which is to be used to construct, maintain and equip the new electric system. The road will run from South Haven through Covert, with a loop around Paw Paw lake, through Watervliet, Elkhart, Riverside, terminating at Benton Harbor. The contract has been let to Weston Brothers of Chicago.

Gleason Acquitted.
The manslaughter case of Patrolman Cornelius Gleason of West Bay City came to an end in District Court when the jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. Gleason surprised two men in the First Ward of his city early Sunday morning, July 28 last, while they were endeavoring to gain entrance into a saloon. He took them for burglars and called upon them to halt, firing two or three shots toward them as they fled, but purposely high, in order not to hit them. They declined to halt, and he lowered his aim, with the result that Frank Kisseau received a bullet in his head that caused his death a few minutes later.

Sad Accident at Oxford.
At Oxford the body of W. D. Hollister was found on the tracks of the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Hollister was the American Express agent at that place. On account of a large cut on the side of the man's head and his receding hair, he was missing there was considerable talk of foul play, but it is believed that his death was purely an accident. Mr. Hollister had not been feeling well during the day, and although suffering greatly, made a trip to the junction to deliver a package which contained \$750. His books were found to be carefully balanced right up to date.

Stabbed Seven Times.
G. Linderberg and Mr. Dietrich, farmers, who live one mile south of Free Soil, got into a dispute because Linderberg shut up some cattle belonging to Dietrich. Linderberg stabbed Dietrich seven times with a jack knife. Linderberg went to town and gave himself up to Justice M. F. Rozell. Dietrich was not seriously hurt and will recover.

State News in Brief.
Munising is to have a new hotel, the contract for which has already been let.

Belding's new opera house has been dedicated. It is a model, modern theater, with a seating capacity of 1,000.

Elk Rapids Methodists have begun the construction of a new brick church, which will cost between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Two rifles and six revolvers, of the aggregate value of \$70, were stolen from the gun store of J. H. Larabee in Lansing.

William P. Christianey, third son of the late United States Senator Isaac P. Christianey, died at Lansing, aged 54 years.

Alphonse Bornette, a line man in the employ of the Michigan Telephone Company, was instantly killed at Houghton by coming in contact with a live wire while at work at the top of a pole.

Twelve thousand volts passed through him. He was 25 years old and single.

Mrs. Agnes Sly, an elderly colored woman, was found dead in her home at Jackson. The body was found lying face downward on the floor, dressed in night clothing, and the only other occupant of the house was a large dog, whose denunciation was the discovery of the body.

At a meeting of the school board of Jackson it has been decided to institute a department for deaf and dumb pupils under the State law appropriating \$150 for each of such pupils.

A sinkhole on the Ann Arbor Railroad, between Chilson and Hamburg, is causing no end of trouble. The track has sunk twelve feet, and trains have to go around over the Grand Trunk.

While boring for water a six-foot vein of high-grade coal was found at Benton Harbor, 150 feet below the surface of the earth.

Swan Peterson of Lewistown, who owns the Lewistown house, accidentally killed himself by a shot from a gun he was carrying.

Mr. Evans of Edwards township exhibited in West Branch a cucumber five feet in length. This is the longest cucumber on record.

U. R. Loring of Bay City has been elected to the position of surveyor and is going to start a big mud plant in the spring.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Truant Officer Not a Policeman—State Leads in Cement Industry—New Electric Line in Cass County—An Express Agent Killed at Oxford.

Judge Frank Shepard in the Circuit Court at Cheboygan, made a ruling in a truant case that will have an important bearing on any cases that may be appealed under the old law passed in April, 1901. A district appointee truant officer, caused a young girl to be arrested and fined under the law for not attending school. On appeal the court held that Finn was no officer, not being a member of the police force. Cheboygan has only a marshal and two night watchmen and it has been supposed heretofore that this did not constitute a police force within the meaning of the act. The smaller cities have not, under this ruling, had legal truant officers for years, for in cities having a police force he must be a member of the force and it has been the almost universal custom to appoint some active man aside from the marshal.

Michigan Leads in Cement.
Michigan has within the last few years become one of the greatest producers of Portland cement in the world, and will soon be shipping large quantities of that product to Europe. Lamon Commissioner of the State, has just completed an investigation of the cement industry in the State, and he not only declares that Michigan is destined to become one of the greatest cement producing districts, but that the Michigan cement is superior to similar products from other sections. The raw material, first, Portland cement, is manufactured by all but two Michigan factories is mud and clay, with a small per cent of gypsum. The Alpena and Wyandotte factories do not use mud, limestone being the principal ingredient. The proportion of mud is about 70 per cent to 25 per cent of clay.

With Best Electric Line.
Early this spring the Michigan and West Shore Traction Company secured a franchise along certain streets of Benton Harbor. The other day S. B. Downer, one of the heaviest stockholders in the company, filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk, with a capital stock of \$100,000. An hour later he filed a mortgage to the American Trust Company of New York for a like amount, which is to be used to construct, maintain and equip the new electric system. The road will run from South Haven through Covert, with a loop around Paw Paw lake, through Watervliet, Elkhart, Riverside, terminating at Benton Harbor. The contract has been let to Weston Brothers of Chicago.

Gleason Acquitted.
The manslaughter case of Patrolman Cornelius Gleason of West Bay City came to an end in District Court when the jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. Gleason surprised two men in the First Ward of his city early Sunday morning, July 28 last, while they were endeavoring to gain entrance into a saloon. He took them for burglars and called upon them to halt, firing two or three shots toward them as they fled, but purposely high, in order not to hit them. They declined to halt, and he lowered his aim, with the result that Frank Kisseau received a bullet in his head that caused his death a few minutes later.

Sad Accident at Oxford.
At Oxford the body of W. D. Hollister was found on the tracks of the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Hollister was the American Express agent at that place. On account of a large cut on the side of the man's head and his receding hair, he was missing there was considerable talk of foul play, but it is believed that his death was purely an accident. Mr. Hollister had not been feeling well during the day, and although suffering greatly, made a trip to the junction to deliver a package which contained \$750. His books were found to be carefully balanced right up to date.

Stabbed Seven Times.
G. Linderberg and Mr. Dietrich, farmers, who live one mile south of Free Soil, got into a dispute because Linderberg shut up some cattle belonging to Dietrich. Linderberg stabbed Dietrich seven times with a jack knife. Linderberg went to town and gave himself up to Justice M. F. Rozell. Dietrich was not seriously hurt and will recover.

State News in Brief.
Munising is to have a new hotel, the contract for which has already been let.

Belding's new opera house has been dedicated. It is a model, modern theater, with a seating capacity of 1,000.

Elk Rapids Methodists have begun the construction of a new brick church, which will cost between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Two rifles and six revolvers, of the aggregate value of \$70, were stolen from the gun store of J. H. Larabee in Lansing.

William P. Christianey, third son of the late United States Senator Isaac P. Christianey, died at Lansing, aged 54 years.

Alphonse Bornette, a line man in the employ of the Michigan Telephone Company, was instantly killed at Houghton by coming in contact with a live wire while at work at the top of a pole.

Twelve thousand volts passed through him. He was 25 years old and single.

Mrs. Agnes Sly, an elderly colored woman, was found dead in her home at Jackson. The body was found lying face downward on the floor, dressed in night clothing, and the only other occupant of the house was a large dog, whose denunciation was the discovery of the body.

At a meeting of the school board of Jackson it has been decided to institute a department for deaf and dumb pupils under the State law appropriating \$150 for each of such pupils.

A sinkhole on the Ann Arbor Railroad, between Chilson and Hamburg, is causing no end of trouble. The track has sunk twelve feet, and trains have to go around over the Grand Trunk.

While boring for water a six-foot vein of high-grade coal was found at Benton Harbor, 150 feet below the surface of the earth.

Swan Peterson of Lewistown, who owns the Lewistown house, accidentally killed himself by a shot from a gun he was carrying.

Mr. Evans of Edwards township exhibited in West Branch a cucumber five feet in length. This is the longest cucumber on record.

U. R. Loring of Bay City has been elected to the position of surveyor and is going to start a big mud plant in the spring.

A basket factory will be established at Homer at once.

The Sunday schools of Van Buren County will hold their annual convention at South Haven on Oct. 30 and 31.

A telephone line man named Alphonse Bornette was instantly killed at Houghton by taking hold of a live wire which was carrying a heavy current.

The bodies of three men were found in the debris of an ore train that was wrecked on the Escanaba and Lake Superior Railroad some days ago.

May City's newest lead sugar factory, the German-American company's plant, will be finished and turning out sugar within sixty days, it is expected.

Patrick Burns, who was accidentally killed by a runaway wagon, was found while hunting near Trout Creek, Wis., died at St. Joseph's hospital, at Milwaukee.

The body of Mike Oker, a prosperous Finnish shoemaker, was found in two feet of water near the Calumet dam. It is supposed that he committed suicide while insane.

The contractor who was building the new court house at Ithaca has thrown up his contract, and his headmen propose to finish the work. The building is at present about half completed.

The crops in the upper peninsula this summer have been the best on record. The drought has not been severe enough to work much damage, and prices of most products have been fairly good.

The wedding of Rev. Jacob A. Grov and Mrs. Angeline Tower at Lansing was pretty nearly a record breaker in the matter of ages. The groom is 72 years old, and the bride only two years his junior.

Lyons will bond for \$2,500 and give the money as a bonus to secure the location of a gasoline engine factory in the village. Local residents will also take half of the \$11,000 capital stock of the company.

Menominee County farmers may lose all the benefit of their big potato crop after all. The late heavy rains and hot weather have caused the tubers to begin rotting in the ground and they must be dug before they are ripe to be saved. The crop promised to be the heaviest in years, too.

Philip Russell, a Benton Harbor mule, made a murderous assault on his mother-in-law in his own house, and would probably have choked her to death had not neighbors come to her rescue. Russell was not drunk, but he had been angry at his mother-in-law, forbidding her to come to his house.

A distressing and fatal accident occurred in the eastern part of Adrian. Lorenz Hummel, a well-known German, was attempting to get a nail from his wall when he lost his balance and fell headlong down to the bottom, a distance of sixty-four feet. His neck was broken and the body badly mangled.

Copper country people have been swindled considerably late by means of a scheme which will land the guilty parties in the penitentiary if Uncle Sam can get hold of them. Copper one-cent pieces have been polished in such a way as to make their passage as dimes upon unsuspecting persons comparatively easy.

The Manistique officers are looking for a brute who clubbed a horse to death near there. He was employed by a local firm and was sent to the wood to bring in a load of tanbark. He overloaded the wagon and, because the horse could not draw it, he beat the animal with a heavy club, crushing its skull and otherwise terribly injuring it.

At Stephenson George Pauli, a tramp, shot Charles Demille and made his escape to a swamp, where he was captured after a short chase. Then the local firm and was sent to the wood to bring in a load of tanbark. He overloaded the wagon and, because the horse could not draw it, he beat the animal with a heavy club, crushing its skull and otherwise terribly injuring it.

If Plymouth succeeds in landing all the manufacturing enterprises she has in contemplation she will have three new factories. The Beech Star factory, controlled by Toledo capital, wants to locate in Plymouth if the village will put up for moving expenses, and the Council has appointed a committee to investigate possibilities of possibilities. Then the Wagner Tool works of Sidney, Ohio, has lately resting on its laurels, wants also to come for a consideration of \$5,000 or \$6,000. Besides these, the formation of a stock company to establish a pickling, preserving and canning factory is in prospect.

Seven persons were hurt, one probably fatally, through the collapse of a Ferris wheel at the General Cass fair grounds in Flint. The wheel contained sixteen people when it crashed to the ground. Fred Boardman of Ionia, Mich., the ticket seller, received probably fatal injuries; Joseph De Paine of Chicago had his face smashed and jaw broken; C. A. Lippincott of Flint received internal injuries. Bessie Weeks, a nurse, was also injured, suffering a broken cheek bone and concussion of the brain. The owner of the wheel fled after the accident and cannot be located.

South-bound passenger train No. 4, on the Milwaukee, Benton Harbor and Columbus Railroad, was wrecked one mile south of Berrien Springs. As the train was moving around a sharp curve near the sinkhole territory the baggage car, which was carrying a large number of passengers, owing to spreading rails, the road bed having been washed out by rain. The passenger coaches swayed sidewise with terrible force and plunged against the sand banks an instant later. The coaches turned over on their sides. The coaches contained several passengers, all of whom had marvelous escapes uninjured from the overturned coaches.

Colony rains were effective in extinguishing forest fires which were raging in Emmet and Cheboygan counties. The opportune change in the weather means the saving of many thousands of dollars to residents and property owners in that section.

William Reid, a farmer living five miles west of Gladwin, went down a well to make some repairs. He was overcome by gas and drowned. As he did not come to the surface of the well several hours after his two sons, James and Arthur, went down the well to investigate. They also were overcome by gas and drowned.

Ed. Parke, aged 53, and for over thirty years prominently connected with the Budick House in Kalamazoo, as steward and general manager, committed suicide in his room at the hotel by shooting himself in the head. For some time Mr. Parke had been in ill health, and this is ascribed as the cause of his rash act.

Miss Addie Lafave of Juntura, Wis., a southerner with Fritz and Weber's "A Breezy Time" company, will lay claim to the estate left by the late Lafave, a hermit who resided near Powers, and whose relatives cannot be found. Miss Lafave claims that the hermit was her father and that he was separated from her mother years ago in Cleveland.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 20.

Review, or Mercies of God.

A vast period of human history has been covered this quarter—from the beginning down to about the twentieth or nineteenth century before Christ. It is well in reviewing such a series of lessons to emphasize the great idea that holds them all together, the idea that underlies the book of Genesis—the idea of God working out his plans for the moral education and the salvation of man. This is the point of view of the writer in every chapter of Genesis. Not science as science, not chronology as chronology, but even history as history—for its own sake—is the aim; but religion, the tracing of God's plan for man, his concern in man's welfare, his yearning for man's worship, his care for his servants, his justice, his mercy. The boldest inspired writer might hesitate to attempt summarizing in seven brief chapters of all the history of the globe down to the beginnings of documentary history—down to the deluge. But Genesis covers that immense stretch of centuries with sublime simplicity. Its silences are tremendous, but its revelations are more tremendous. We learn of a Creator whose will formed the worlds, who yet manifested from the very dawn of life the most intense solicitude for the human beings whom he had brought into being; who surrounded them with every delight and yet allowed them to be tested in a moral choice which they were unwilling to meet righteously; who from that hour shaped human events, the course of sin and the salvation of the sinner through repentance and forgiveness; who built up nations and overthrown races at his will, and yet made his way known to solitary shepherds and dwellers in the desert that they might follow him and find everlasting peace. It is a wonderful story, as considered. Great as is its archaeological interest, its scientific value, its literary charm, these all sink into insignificance beside this dominant idea—God the good ruler of men. How great things God will do to make one good man after his own heart!

The Periods.
Gen. 1-11 is devoted to the beginnings of the human race down to the great dividing line, the flood. From it we had three lessons. Gen. 12-50 traces the beginnings of the Hebrew people from its rise in the person of Abram down to the sojourn of Abram's great-grandchildren and their descendants in Egypt. The one period is of unknown length. The other is limited to three generations. The lessons drawn from both periods may most effectively be connected with the consequences of lesson 2—the beginning of sin and redemption. All the other lessons merely continue the story of growing sin, parallel with growing progress in the divine plan for redemption through the preparation of a chosen people—the advent of a Jewish Messiah. Faith is the keyword of the quarter. Noah's faith, Abram's faith in obeying the call in preparing to sacrifice Isaac, in interceding for the doomed city, Jacob's faith in discerning God as he traveled in lonely journeys at two crises of his life. The quarter's lessons can all be grouped around the old question that the Lord asks: "What shall I do to be saved?" And the New Testament answer, though it would have been meaningless to the patriarchs, was already foreshadowed in the revelations of God to them—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

Next Lesson—Joseph sold into Egypt. Gen. 37:12-36.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Could It Have Been Won Without the Aid of the French? The total number of French troops actually in service in America was about 6,000. They landed at Newport in July, 1780, remained in New England until they marched to Yorktown in 1781, returned to the Hudson river in the spring of 1782, and sailed for the West Indies in the autumn of that year. Small as were their numbers, they were of immense benefit, not only because of the service they rendered at Yorktown, but because of the example of military training which they gave to the continental army.

Whether the revolution could have been successful without the aid of France and its soldiers is one of those questions which can be debated at great length without ever reaching a definite and certain conclusion. It must be remembered that the French took part in only one engagement, namely, at Yorktown, whereas the Americans had fought the British at Boston in 1775; at Long Island, Harlem, White Plains, Fort Mifflin, Trenton, and Princeton in 1776; at Bemis' Heights, Saratoga, Brandywine, and Germantown in 1777; at Monmouth and Newport in 1778.

However great an advantage may have been derived from the aid of the French, it is certainly true that the great bulk of the fighting was done by the Americans; and only a small portion by the French; that it was the Americans who had, so to speak, fought the British to a standstill in 1778, so that no further offensive operations were ever undertaken in the North. It may, therefore, fairly be said that the bulk of the military work—the battles, campaigns, and marches—of the revolution was conducted by the Americans, and that the greater portion of the success, to say the least, was due to them. From "The United States Arms," by General Francis V. Green, in Scribner's.

Coins That Weighed Five Pounds.

The first known coin is Chinese. It is copper, and specimens weighing from one to five pounds, and supposed to date from a period at least 2,000 years before Christ, are still in existence.

In Wall Street.

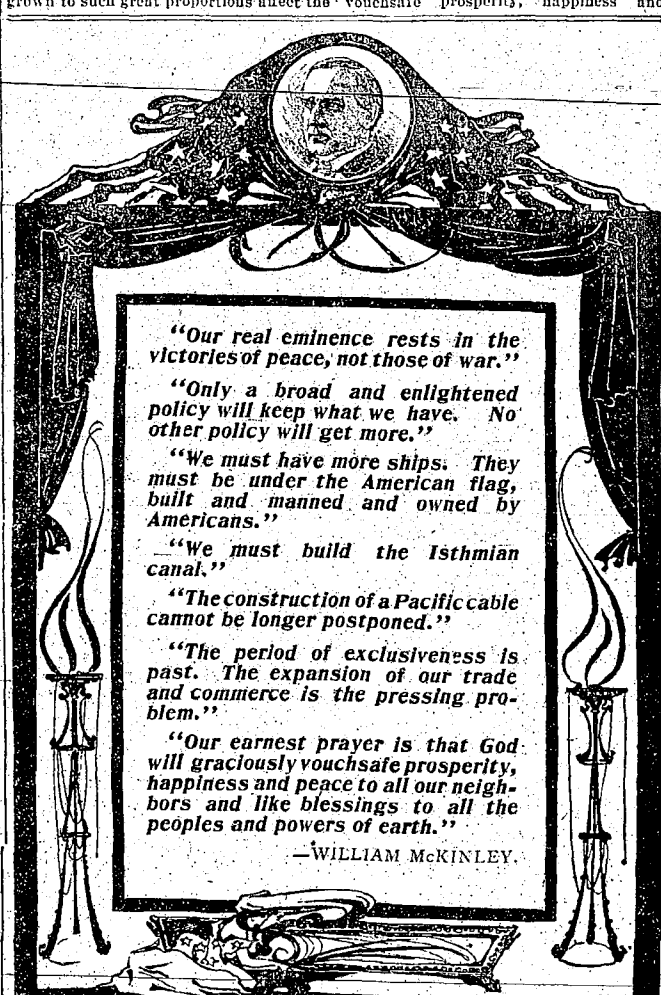
Hickory, dicky, dock. The bulls ran up the stock. The lambs soon down. Down the stock run; Hickory, dicky, dock.

Pepper in Ancient Days.

The value of pepper was known of old. We read that when Rome had to be ransomed from its barbarian conqueror in the year 400 A.D. demanded 3,000 pounds of pepper among the payments, and that Hippocrates used it in medicine, applying it to the skin.

Works Both Ways.

He against common sense offends. Who burns the candle at both ends. Get what he can get, and meet? By which we can make both ends meet?—Judge.



The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.
THURSDAY, SEP. 26, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The laws of France cut off anarchists from notoriety. Their trials are not reported in the newspapers. In case of capital punishment the execution is not described and the burial place is secret. These regulations are due to the fact that vanity is a ruling passion with anarchist assassins.

When he wrote the reciprocity sections of his tariff law, McKinley proved himself the true friend of that method for trade expansion. When the Democrats revealed that enactment, they revealed themselves as enemies. Best keep in power the people proved by their acts to be the friends of reciprocity.

The grand jury of Erie county, N. Y., at Buffalo made short work of finding an indictment against Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, charging him with being guilty of murder in the first degree. There can be no question but that the existence of the wretch will end in death in the electrical chair, a punishment far inadequate to the crime he committed.

The laws of different states are peculiar. If Czolgosz had committed the assault upon President McKinley in Michigan and the President had lived, he could have been given a life sentence, but had he lived, New York could have given him only 10 years. In case of death of the president Michigan could have given no severer sentence than for the other offense, while New York can put him to death.

There are reforms needed in many directions, but no man who has a living to earn and in his right mind wants any tariff reform. With \$70,000,000 of a surplus at the end of the year on government account, paying off the national debt at the rate of a million or two dollars a month, and a balance of trade at the end of the fiscal year of nearly \$700,000,000, Uncle Sam is feeling pretty comfortable, and wants no disturbing tariff reform to demoralize industry and business.

The coming season of The Century Magazine will be "A Year of American Humor." Contributions have already been engaged from the best-known American writers of humorous stories and sketches. Attention will be paid during the year to American humor of the past. In the November number Professor W. P. Trent of Columbia University will write "A Retrospect of American Humor," for the illustration of which The Century has procured portraits of nearly two score of the best-known of the older humorists. There will be during the year a number of contributions from new humorous writers, and articles reminiscent of those of the past.

Seven political parties of reform are represented in the new "allied party," just launched at Kansas City. Just how many representatives of each party were present at the conference which resulted in the formation of the new movement is not revealed by the telegraphic dispatches. The allied party follows closely after the other visionary schemes that have been floated in the past. The platform demands the initiative and referendum and public ownership of public utilities; declares against land speculation and alien ownership, favors "scientific money, based on the wealth of the entire wealth of the people of the nation and not redeemable in any specific commodity, but to be full legal tender for all debts, to be issued by the government only, without the intervention of banks, in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of commerce," demands just and natural taxation, and the election of president, vice-president, and federal judges by direct vote; favors the creation of the department of labor and equitable arbitration; favors the establishment of postal savings banks; and favors such constitutional amendments as may be necessary to make the laws required.

The action of the Virginia constitutional convention in deciding to eliminate from the bill of rights the clause regarding freedom of speech is doubtless due to the excitement occasioned by the assassination of the president. There can be no doubt that the foul deed was due in large measure to the unlicensed limit to which the right of free discussion has been carried of late. Some sort of restriction on the liberty assumed by anarchist agitators is desirable. But as to whether or not this can safely be brought about by abolishing

this time honored constitutional provision is open to question. The benefits secured by the provision are so many and weighty that the advantages gained by dispensing with the section would be dearly bought. A better way would be to retain the freedom of speech clause and safeguard its abuse, as is done now by special statutes inhibiting slander. Safeguard the right by making men responsible for the abuse of the right. Freedom of speech should not be allowed to degenerate into license. But freedom of speech properly safeguarded, is one of the prerogatives of the Anglo-saxon, honored with ten centuries of enjoyment.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Cuts And Bruises Quickly Healed.
Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by L. Fournier.

Mrs. McKinley's condition is exciting grave apprehension among those caring for her, and it is feared that the dreaded collapse may come at any moment. Since she has returned to the old home the full realization of the awful calamity has come upon her. The sympathy of the nation goes out to her in her ordeal. Soon the form of her loved one will be hidden away and the desolation of loneliness will come over her. The people would like to save her from all this, but it is not in the power of mortal nature to be consoling for the loss of one dear even by the active sympathy of a whole people. In this world of partings, every heart must know its own bitterness. The affliction of the living, although it is a sweet thing to have and to remember, cannot prevent the soul from being bruised by the death of those to whom it has become attached. It is not within our power, however we may wish it, to shift the burden of woe from the frail woman to our own strong shoulders. She must assume her own sorrow just as surely as all of us must pass alone through the valley of shadow. What the nation does is to invest Mrs. McKinley with sympathy to bear itself toward her with the devotion of her dead husband, to act as he would have acted. That our efforts have not been unfruitful is shown by the fortune, with which she has borne up. Her trial has been terrible. That there are now signs of collapse is not surprising in view of her shattered health. It is to be hoped that she will come safely through the storm and stress and that before she joins her beloved husband time will have had a chance to heal the wound in her heart, and to make of it a sweet, sad memory in which resignation, hope and Christian aspiration are blended.—Det. Journal.

Learn To Save.

Helpless poverty if the most crushing affliction that can come to a family, and is the affliction most easily avoided. The man who starts out right will never be poor in the extreme sense, no matter how limited his income or how circumscribed his opportunities. Let him lay down the rule for himself that he will invariably spend less than he makes, then he is safe. Country people rarely suffer such extreme poverty as we find in the great centers of population. The farmer's boy is instinctively saving and careful. He sees all about him examples of husbandry. The bees, the ants, and the squirrels all provide carefully for a rainy day. Man alone violates this natural instinct, and he violates it more generally in the luxurious life of the city than in the plainer and simpler life in the country.—Parish Visitor.

When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy: Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Samples free at Fournier's drug store.

Railway Employees On Pension.

The Illinois Central railway has just retired 200 of its employees on a pension, under a plan inaugurated by President Stuyvesant Fish and General Manager Harahan. The pension paid by the Illinois Central are based on the average monthly pay of the employees during the last ten years of their service, they being allowed monthly one per cent of this amount for each year of their total service. If one of the men retired has been employed by the road forty years and his average pay for the last ten years has been \$100 a month, his pension will be 40 per cent of \$100, or \$40 a month. The age limit is fixed at 70 years, at which all officers and employees must be retired. Employees between the ages of 61 and 70 years, who are incapacitated by age for further service may be retired on a pension on a finding of the board, created for putting in practical operation this pension system. A more liberal plan than this for

Fall Clearing Sale!

In order to make room for our Fall and Winter Goods, we are compelled to reduce our entire stock. This is no fake, but a genuine Clearing Sale. See our prices and be convinced.

Clothing.	Dry Goods.
\$5.50 Men's all wool Cashmere Suits, for \$4.25.	5, 6 and 7c Prints, for 4c per yard.
\$8.00 Men's Suits, for \$6.00.	10 and 12c Percales, for 8c.
\$10.00 Men's Suits, for \$8.00.	7 and 8c Percales, for 5c.
\$12.50 Men's Suits, for \$10.00.	7 and 8c Gingham, for 5c.
\$15.00 Boys' Suits, for 65c.	6, 7 and 8c Unbleached Cotton, 5c.
\$17.50 Boys' Suits, for \$1.00.	Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale Cotton, for 7c per yard.
\$3.00 Boys' Suits, for \$2.25.	All our Cashmere Linings for 3c.
\$4.00 Boys' Suits, for \$3.00.	15c Selishia for 10c.
\$4.50 Boys' Suits, for \$3.50.	Fancy Skirt and Waist Linings for 12c per yard.
25, 35, 40 and 50c Boys' Knee Pants, for 18c per pair.	25c Cashmeres, for 18c per yard.
75c Boys' Knee Pants, for 50c.	50c Cashmeres, for 35c per yard.
\$1.25 Boys' Knee Pants, for 90c.	25c Plaids, for 12c per yard.
Men's all wool \$2.00 Pants, for \$1.50.	25c Brilliantines, for 15c per yard.
Men's all wool \$2.50 Pants, for \$2.00.	

All our fancy light weight Dress Goods at 1-2 off. We have the largest and best assortment of hats in town, prices ranging from 50c to \$3.00.

We are agents for the Oshkosh Clothing Manufacturing Co's Union-made R. R. Garments.

We have no more space to quote prices, but everything will go in proportion. This sale is for two weeks only, and strictly cash.

H. JOSEPH.
Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)
Grayling, Michigan.

Making provisions for old and faithful employees has, we believe, never been put into operation, or at least upon anything like so large a scale and so systematic a way. It furnishes not only an interesting object lesson in humanitarian dealing with the employees of a great corporation, but an experiment in practical economics based upon sound business sense. It not only saves the superannuated employee from want and relieves his family from distress, but solves an economic problem in a way that secures to the railroad company the fidelity and highest service of the younger men in his employ. It furnishes an example which other great industrial corporations might wisely follow.—Bay City Tribune.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy A Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by L. Fournier.

NOTICE.

To Robert W. Dana, whose postoffice address is unknown, the owner of the land herein described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged mortgages against said land, or any assignee thereof of record.
Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereon, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commenced of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with out other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.
W. J. S. W. of section 18, town 25 N. Range 1 W. Amount paid, \$55.58 for the years 1893, 1894 and 1897.
Yours Respectfully,
IRAH RICHARDSON,
aug 29 7v Roscommon, Mich.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in Grayling, on Thursday, the 15th day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.
Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Castenholz, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob Castenholz, husband of said deceased, praying that himself, or some other suitable person, be appointed administrator of said estate.
It is thereupon ordered that Monday, the 10th day of September A. D. 1901, at five o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next kin of said Elizabeth Castenholz and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, and the pending of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
JOHN C. HANSON,
aug 22 4v Judge of Probate.

Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State.

LANSING, July 20th, 1901
To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that the Governor has ordered a special election to be held in the Tenth Congressional District of this state, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of October, nineteen hundred and one, for the purpose of electing a Representative to the Congress of the United States from said district, for the unexpired portion of the term of office, ending the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and three, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rousseau O. Crump.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my official signature and the Great Seal of the State, this twentieth day of July, nineteen hundred and one.
CHARLES S. PRICE,
Jul 25 4w Dep. Sec'y of State.

Office of the Sheriff of Crawford Co. Michigan.

To the Electors of the County of Crawford:

You are hereby notified that at the Special election to be held on the fifteenth day of October 1901, the following office is to be elected, viz: A representative to the Congress of the United States, from the Tenth Congressional District, for the unexpired portion of the term of office, ending the fourth day of March, 1903, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rousseau O. Crump.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, on the day and date above written.
Dated Grayling, Mich., July 24th, 1901.
GEO. F. OWEN,
Sheriff of Crawford County.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS,
Detroit, Sept. 25, 1901.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week, receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:
Prime steers and heifers \$4.75@4.80; heavy butchers' cattle, \$4.20@4.60; common, \$2.75@3.75; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.75@3.75.
Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@50.00; calves, active at \$5.00@7.25.
Sheep and lambs, small receipts; lower; prime lambs, \$4.75@5.00; mixed \$3.50@4.50; culls \$2.00@2.50.
Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.80@6.85; Yorkers \$6.75@6.60; pigs \$6.00@6.25; rough \$5.75@6.00; stags 1 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Bram-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet how good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulate the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

—AND—

Furnishing Goods

Shoes,

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

—AND—

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

DEALERS IN

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

THE New Store!

It is stocked with the best and up-to-date goods ever brought to this town, and

The Prices are right!

We extend a cordial invitation to the people of Grayling and vicinity to visit our new store and examine goods and prices. One price to all.

Respectfully

KRAMER BRO'S.

The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.
WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Notice of Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Land Office at Marquette, Mich., Aug. 21st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8th, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of Aug. 4th, 1892, Ira H. Richardson, of Roscommon county, of said state, of said Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 402, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of section 6, in township No. 20, N. R. 1 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Marquette, Mich., on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1901. He names as witnesses: Geo. A. Farnall, Ernest P. Richardson, James M. Nowlin, William Penock, all of Roscommon, Mich.
Any and all persons claiming adverse to the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1901.
THOMAS SCADDEN,
sep 5 11w REGISTER.

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most enduring machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

mar 14-ly DAVID FLAGG.

YOU CAN PATENT

anything you invent or improve; also get GREAT TRADE MARK COPY RIGHTS PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo for free examination and advice. Write to C. A. SNOW & CO. Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARLIN



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and loaded bullets. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have "Smokeless Shotguns" built in & Co. for up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 5 stamps.
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications are carefully considered. Send model, sketch, or photo. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken abroad. Marlin & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

Scientific American.
Published weekly. Terms, \$3 a year. Four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office, 235 F St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"

TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of daily news. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

LV. GRAYLING. AR. AT MARQUETTE
Michigan Express, 4:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M.
Marquette Exp. 4:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
Way Express, 6:30 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
Accommodation, 6:10 A. M. 9:50 A. M.

GOING SOUTH.

AR. AT DAY CITY
Detroit Express, 2:10 P. M. 6:15 P. M.
Way Express, 1:40 A. M. 5:10 A. M.
Accommodation, 6:30 A. M. 9:50 A. M.

LEWISTOWN BRANCH
Accommodation, 6:30 A. M. Rev. 9:50 P. M.
O. W. RUTGERS,
Local Agent.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and woman, to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, SEP. 26, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Advertised Letters—Mina Edmonds, Walter Wheeler 2.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

Born—Sept. 19th to Mr. and Mrs. Nels Larson, a daughter.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

S. Hempstead has sold his new house to John Ewart.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

John Ewart went to Detroit, Tuesday, on a business trip.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jensen's, next to the Opera House.

Miss Cassie Bates is home for a three weeks visit.

Alabaster in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Ernie Sparks and his family took in the excursion south, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson went to Buffalo, last week, to attend the Pan American Exposition.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

Mrs. Ella McIntyre has gone, to the Southern part of the state, for a months visit.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Mrs. R. S. Babbitt is brightening her home with fresh paint. Ernie is the assist in charge.

A few choice Broilers now in readiness, at 14c live weight. No charge for dressing. Wm. H. Niles.

Mrs. J. M. Jones went to Saginaw the first of the week, for a visit with Miss Josephine.

L. Fournier and Geo. L. Alexander have each put in cement walks from the street to their houses.

Sheriff Owen took the Dago Dominick to Jackson, Monday night. He will rest there for two years.

Oscar Hanson has been taking in the sights at the Pan American at Buffalo, since Tuesday of last week.

Guy Butler returned from Homer, last week. It is rumored that he will accept a position in the store of S. H. & Co.

It is reported that the roller process flouring mill at Luzerne is an assured fact, as the required bonus of \$500 is nearly raised.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Cobb of Maple Forest, are attending the State Fair at Pontiac, and will visit in Detroit before returning.

David Jordan, foreman on the Court House building, was called home, last Saturday, by the serious illness of his wife.

James Sorenson is erecting a dwelling on Latham Street, which will be occupied when completed, by V. Sorenson.

For Sale.—An undivided one-half interest in the store on Main street, known as the Rose and Woodworth building—Mrs. Arthur Evans.

H. Moon, of Beaver Creek, brought to this office a sample of perfectly matured Dent corn, which would be hard to beat anywhere in the state.

R. D. Conine has rejuvenated his residence by putting on a new roof and giving it a coat of paint. A big improvement.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus.

J. McDonnell, freight conductor, lost one of his hands in the Gaylord yard Tuesday morning by the breaking of a brake chain on the caboose, throwing him between the cars.

The state tax for this year will be .00014 per cent less than last year in this county. In Oscoda it is .00001 per cent more, and in Montmorency .00011 per cent more. Crawford is all right in the state equalization.

The state roof is on the sheriff's residence and jail. The work is delayed on account of an error in the shipment of the material for the plumbers, but will soon be corrected and the work pushed. The brick work on the court house is practically completed, and the carpenters are rushing their work. The building will be an honor to the place.

Judge Sharpe adjourned Court last Wednesday evening to Friday noon, as a mark of respect to the late President McKinley.

The Dowel factory is now running as full as possible with the help they have. Mr. Stewart has been making a little visit to his home in Ohio.

Nearly all the veterans of Grayling are attending the reunion at Lewiston, this week. We will give a report in our next issue. We only say they are having a grand good time.

It is said to be practically settled that the Michigan building at the Pan-American exposition is to be moved from Buffalo to Mackinac Island at the close of the exposition.

Prod. Alexander came home for a few days, and has now gone to his school at Ann Arbor. It is hoped that his health will permit his completing his full course.

With her subscription for the next year Mrs. Mattie Cowell, of Montana says, Aug. 20th we were in the mountains in snow, and down at the camp the mercury stood at 60° in the shade.

The Second Michigan Cavalry will hold their annual reunion at Grand Ledge, October 9th. There are several of their comrades in this vicinity, whom we hope may enjoy the occasion.

A Kerosene Stove in the temporary jail exploded last Saturday morning, and set fire to the bedding in the cells, coming near to suffocating the two prisoners who were confined there.

Dr. F. E. Wolfe, formerly of Lewiston, is in Detroit with his wife and expects to take a post graduate course in the Detroit Medical College and hospital. They will remain in that city some time.—Min Mail-Telegram.

The amount collected to defray the expenses of the memorial exercises for President McKinley was \$21.25. Expenditures—Band \$10.00; Opera House, \$7.00; Butting, \$3.65; printing, 30c. Total, \$21.25.

Col. Dickinson, of Salling, came home Tuesday, from the G. A. R. encampment at Cleveland, and staid here over night to go to Lewiston Wednesday morning, to meet our boys there.

While Conductor James Sweeney stopped his train Thursday, at two o'clock, the passengers assembled in one coach and sang "Nearer my God to Thee," the hymn sung by the dying President. It was in the woods between Frederic and Grayling.

Our niece, Mrs. H. E. Barlow, of Pittsburg, who has been with us for a few weeks, has returned to her home, and Mr. Covert has so far recovered from his illness that he has gone back to the ranch, so we are all alone, and it seems lonesome in the house.

An exchange suggests that a man who can sit at a chess board for three hours without moving a muscle or on the bank of a creek for a half a day waiting for a bite, can't sit still 30 minutes in church without feeling that he had done enough work kill a hired man.

The salmon planted in Michigan waters by the state fish commission in recent years, are just now beginning to be in evidence. In the course of a few more years salmon fishing may become one of the pastimes for ardent anglers, as the salmon has the reputation of being one of the gamiest fishes known.

At a meeting, last week to arrange for a lecture course, Geo. L. Alexander was elected President; Mrs. L. Fournier, Sec'y.; H. A. Baum, Treasurer, Mrs. C. Trombley, Mrs. Dr. Insley, and Mr. Hoover, Advisory Committee. The above insures another winter to be enjoyed.

Grayling boys, especially graduates from the "Avalanche" office, always succeed. The latest is Winnie L. Eickhoff, who is now in charge of the commercial department of the Bliss Business College, at Anderson, Ind. Having completed his course at Flint he is at once given this responsible place, being capable and worthy. We congratulate him, and trust his success will continue.

All business places in Grayling, the mills, factories, stores, saloons, shops, were all closed Thursday last in honor of the memory of our late President, except the grocery and dry goods store of Walmar Jorgenson. Our citizens will draw their own conclusions in regard to that, but it seems to us he should have had sufficient respect for the wishes of our own people, to have complied with their request.

The final figures are made by the State Board of Equalization, in which Crawford County is reduced to \$1,200,000, Kalkaska to \$3,500,000, Montmorency \$1,500,000, Otsego \$3,400,000, Oscoda \$700,000, and Roscommon \$560,000. By comparison with table given last week our readers can figure our per centage of reduction as compared with other counties and former apportionment. We are well satisfied.

Circuit Court.

Loeser Bros. vs. W. Jorgenson. Jury disagreed, and the case was continued by consent.

The People vs. F. Dominick; placing impediment on the R. R. track. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to two years in the state prison at Jackson.

The People vs. George J. Miller. Murder. Joseph Patterson was appointed by the court to defend the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and he was discharged.

Anna Harpster was granted a divorce from Frank Harpster, with custody of the minor children.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by L. Fournier.

Milinery Opening.

Miss Mevils, of Lansing, has returned, and with Mrs. Woodworth will be pleased to show the ladies of Grayling and vicinity fall and winter lots, on Thursday, Oct. 3d.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Halloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by L. Fournier.

South Branch Items.

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. W. Shepleberger, Sept. 22d, a 11½ pound son.

Isa May, the 2-year old daughter Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Richardson, is just recovering from a case of Ivy poisoning, contracted at the Farmer's picnic. Dr. Griffin, of Roscommon attended her.

F. M. Nowlan has taken a job of getting out ties on the river for W. Johnson of Roscommon.

The merry hum of the threshing machine was heard one day in the neighborhood, when it was suddenly hushed by the breaking of a wheel on the separator. Grain is turning out fair.

The farmers are busy sowing grain. Quite an acreage is being put in.

Frank Richardson and family, of Roscommon, and Miss May Smith, of Jack Pine, spent Sunday at C. I. Richardson's.

Mrs. P. Cushman, of Lansing is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Richardson, and some other friends.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching, and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels too. Sold by L. Fournier.

Last Thursday Grayling paid fair tribute of respect to the late President McKinley. At two o'clock, with bells tolling, the Opera house was packed almost to suffocation, and crowds were unable to gain an entrance. After a dirge by the band and appropriate music by the choir the several grades from the schools gave selected exercises, which were nicely executed and well received.

Eulogies were pronounced by Geo. L. Alexander, Joseph Patterson and Rev. H. Goldie, interspersed by music by the band and choir, closing with an impressive benediction by Rev. A. P. H. Bekker. Every word of each of the speakers had the ring of true patriotism, which met with quick response from the audience, as noted by the close attention. It was a genuine day of grief to our people, and many an eye, unused to weeping was wet with tears, as the dastardly crime of the assassin was portrayed with its terrible consequences. All business was suspended and flags at half mast. The opera house was appropriately draped and on the stage three draped easels with portraits of the martyr presidents. Marvin Post G. A. R. attended in a body with draped colors folded, which were buried in flowers, as they were placed at the foot of the stage in honor of their dead comrade.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Texas, once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints, gives perfect health. Only 50c at Fournier's drug store.

School Books!

Fournier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Photographs

That pleases, At The

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

Get my prices on Picture Frames. Portraits enlarged in Crayon, India Ink, Pastel, Water Color and Oil.

J. W. SORENSON.

Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH

OPERA HOUSE GRAYLING.

Wednesday Evening, October 2nd.

Fisk's Jubilee Singers.

Organized at Fisk's University, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6th, 1871, and singing continuously since that time.

One more chance to hear the songs that have touched the heart of the world. MARK TWAIN recently wrote, after hearing one of their concerts: "You dig down deep into the depths, as of old."

Tickets, with reserved seat, 35c. Admission, 25c. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Fisk's Jubilee Singers coming.

As we go to press, word comes to us that this famous company, celebrated the world over, will give one of their inimitable concerts at opera house on the second of October. So prepare for a treat.

A Shocking Calamity

"Lately befell a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellett, of Willford, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed, but Buckler's Arnica Salve quickly cured him." It's simply wonderful for Burns, Boils, Piles and all skin eruptions. It's the world's champion healer. Cure guaranteed. 25c. Sold by L. Fournier.

Horse Astray.

The undersigned has lost a fine saddle-horse from his farm at Houghton Lake. When last seen had the saddle on. The animal is gray, weighs about 1,000 pounds, and has anchor brand on front shoulder. I will give \$25.00 for his return.

N. Michelson.

Grayling, Mich

A farewell reception was tendered Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Flynn last week, prior to their departure for Michigan City. Mementos in the form of an opal ring for the doctor and a hand painted piece of china for Mrs. Flynn were given them as reminders of the lasting friendships in this community. —West Branch Herald.

A Night of Terror.

"A awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, "but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of Consumption." After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her. This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's drug store.

That Yankee professor who is out in Colorado demonstrating that the tail of an adder may be grafted onto a rattlesnake might find it more profitable to try to discover some means of exterminating potato bugs.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Cass Building, Chicago. ap116m

Blumenthal

AND

Baumgart,

THE BIG

One Price For All Store

A Word to the Wise!

Why pay a middleman's profit if you can buy your goods right from manufacturer and jobber. We manufacture and job most of our goods at No. 199 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., and therefore can save you 25 per cent on every thing you buy of us, as we have the largest and best assorted stock in town. Read a few of our prices below:

Black Mercery Petticoats, former price \$1.50, at \$1.00.
Blue and pink Mercery Petticoats, former price \$1.50, at \$1.50.
Children's Jackets, all new goods, from \$1.00 up.
Men's Pants, \$1.25 value, at 75c.
Men's heavy fleeced Underwear, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's all wool Underwear, \$1.00 value, at 75c.
Men's heavy Jersey Over Shirts, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's heavy Working Shirts, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's and Boys' Cotton Sweaters, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's all wool Kersey Pants, \$2.35 value, at \$1.50.
Men's all wool Kersey Pants, \$2.00 value, at \$1.25.
Men's Black Cape Mackintoshes, \$1.50 value, at \$1.10.
Ladies' Button Ribbed Underwear, 25c value, at 15c.
Ladies' Corsets in the latest styles, \$1.00 value, at 75c.
Ladies' Corsets in the latest styles, 75c value, at 39c.
Ladies' all wool Mackintoshes, \$5.00 value, at \$3.00.
Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$7.00 value, at \$5.00.
Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$5.00 value, at \$3.50.
Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$2.50 value, at \$1.50.
Ladies' Dougola and Kid Shoes, \$1.25 value, 59c.

Eadies, it will pay you to look over our new stock of Ladies' Shoes in ideal kids and patent leather, in wells and hand trucks.

Take notice that we have added a Merchant Tailoring Department to our establishment. We will make suits from \$18.00 up. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. Give us a call.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling, Mich

TO THE PUBLIC!

Those seeking good and reliable Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes are sure to experience satisfaction in trading with us.

Nothing of doubtful or inferior quality can have a place in our store.

We have just received a full and up-to-date line of Dress Goods, and invite every one to give us a call. Prices are comparatively lowest here.

Depend upon getting here what you want; you are only paying what you should.

Truly it may be said this is "The Satisfaction Store."

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

There was something the matter with Lord Kitchener's proclamation of banishment or else those dreadful Boers have been too busy fighting to read it.

Our secret service department should be made over so that it will know an assassin when it sees one with a weapon in his hand approaching a man high in office.

The Absence of It.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiness is the absence of all pain, mental and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as cure will go. The sum of human misery in this line is made up of greater or less degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which afflict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole category, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less painful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden pain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they don't use it.

Wed Without Formality.

In Scotland the path to matrimony is broader and smoother than in England. The great holiday time in Glasgow is the fair week. All the city yards are closed and men have time to marry. But many shirk the toll gates of the high road. Several irregular marriages took place this fair in Glasgow. The method is simple and inexpensive. The couple take each other for man and wife before witnesses and then they go to the sheriff and warrant to register. There is an absence of fuss and wedding cake which appeals to the modest and economical minds. Besides miners, laborers, engineers and shipyard workers generally, the seventy-numbered ventriloquist, a physician, a valet, a school board officer, a hotelkeeper, a coachman, a soldier, a sea captain, a lapiary and a motor car driver.—London Chronicle.

The Clever Debtor.

"I shan't call again for this bill!" said the collector, angrily. "My time is worth money."
"How much is your time worth?" asked the debtor, adroitly.
"Well, I get \$2 a day," snapped the collector.
"How much is the bill?" asked the debtor.
"Four dollars," said the collector, much encouraged.
"Let's see?" said the other, figuring rapidly on the back of an envelope, "my time is worth \$4 a day, or twice as much as yours. You've already taken up about two days of my time with this bill, or the equivalent of \$8. The bill is \$4; your two days' time are worth \$4; so that makes us square. Good day!"—Ohio State Journal.

A Distinguished Missionary.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 23.—There is at present living at 106 E. 15th street in this city a most remarkable man. He is Rev. C. H. Thompson, and he came to Washington from Little York, Ind., a short time ago. Rev. Mr. Thompson spent many years of his long and useful life as a missionary among the Indians of the West. The great exposure and the drinking of so much bad water brought on Diabetes and at Wagoner, Indian Territory, he was struck down while preaching. Physicians, one of them a Chicago specialist, pronounced his case hopeless. Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended, and as a last resort he tried them. He was completely cured, and restored to good health and his case and its cure has caused a sensation among the physicians.

The Best Way.

Mrs. Attention—You mustn't believe all you hear, Bessie.
Bessie—I don't. I only believe the pleasant things.—Somerville Journal.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption

saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

There is no small amount of capital

invested in this country in turning out starched apparel. The collar and cuff trade represents \$20,000,000.

A Bach package of PUTNAM WADE-LESS DYE colors either SILK, Wool or Cotton perfectly at one boiling.

A swordmaker in Damascus can earn \$5 a week.

Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour makes lovely pan-cakes, muffins and crepes. So good you always ask for more.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Bilelessness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA

Sick Headache, Foal Stomach, Bilelessness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishment to the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

THE BEST WATERPROOF CLOTHING IN THE WORLD

BEARS THIS TRADE MARK

TOWER'S

MADE OF BLACK OXYGEN

HAVE NO SUBSTITUTES

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

It afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

work eyes, use

MONEY FOR YOU

We guarantee you large

A. C. Morgan & Co., 210 N. E. City.

PENSIONS on age, disability and widow's

W. McComick & Sons, Cincinnati, O.; Wash., D. C.

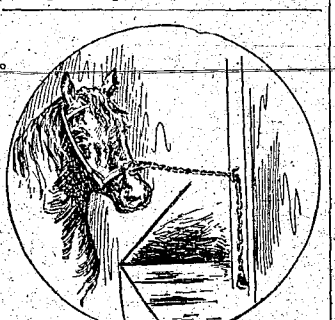
SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

AGRICULTURAL



For Fastening Horses.

With some horses there is always constant trouble when they are at the manger, by getting their feet over the rope which fastens them to the stall. Of course, this can be obviated by shortening the rope, but this is not advisable where the horse is locked up for the night after the feed is put in the box, for the short rope does not give him the opportunity of lying down in a comfortable position. The trouble indicated can be remedied by use of a halter ring fastened on the strap going over the nose of the horse instead of under the jaw as usual. The rope is attached to this ring, and then run through a staple in the wall directly in



GOOD HORSE FASTENER.

front of the horse in the back of the manger, as shown in the cut. By attaching a weight of some kind to the end of the rope to keep it taut, there will be no trouble caused by this rope getting in the way, for when the horse moves toward the manger the weight will carry the rope down. The weight should not be heavy enough to inconvenience the animal when he is lying down at the full length of the rope.

Care of Winter Apples.

Apples marketed during the winter always bring a much higher price than when offered for sale just after harvest. Of course, it is well understood that it is impossible to keep apples through the winter to the high prices of early spring unless they are kept in cold storage, but with an ordinary storehouse, or a good cellar, it is possible to keep the fruit several months longer by handling it properly. It should be carefully picked from the tree, and be free from imperfections or bruises. In putting it into the barrels, the barrels should be laid partially on one side so that the fruit may be turned into it from a small basket and roll to the bottom rather than fall. In this way there is little chance of the apples becoming bruised. Great care should be taken to see that the fruit is so packed that there will be little or no space between the specimens, and they should be packed into the barrel as firmly as possible without enough pressure to bruise them. After the barrel is filled, it should be carefully hooped, and the head put in so that it will hold the top layer firm, but not with much pressure. Apples packed in this way can be kept until midwinter easily if stored in a building where they will not freeze, and where the air is reasonably dry.—Indianapolis News.

Simple Swinging Trough.

I have a feed trough which I made myself out of a piece of galvanized iron, writes a correspondent of Poultry Keeper. It is three and one-half feet long. To make it, get two pieces of wood and shape them to fit the inside of the trough for the ends as shown in the diagram. Nail well with thin nails. If you want one for water, make it shorter, and before putting the end pieces on paint a piece of cloth and place between the end pieces and the trough. Then after you have your end pieces on, get a piece of lath just long enough to fit between the ends and nail it lengthwise just above the level of the trough. This will keep the chickens out

Vegetables for Poultry.

During the summer months on every farm there are large quantities of vegetables too small for table use, which usually go to waste. It will pay to gather up these vegetables and feed them daily to the poultry. Even if the flock of fowls is on the range, the feeding of these odd vegetables chopped fine will furnish variety which will do the fowls good. In the fall when potatoes and other root crops are harvested, there is always a quantity which is unsalable, but which might be kept with care for several months. It will pay to do this, feeding these root crops at least once a day during the winter. Even after the home crop is used up, it pays to buy small potatoes, cabbages, and other green crops for poultry food.

Care of the Herd Bull.

I think the condition of the bull has to do with the quality of his get, says G. P. Bellows in Prairie Farmer. I do not think a bull should be in prime show condition to be a good server. Neither do I think he should be so thin that you could see his ribs or that his backbone or hip bones should be prominent. I think a bull to get a good, strong calf with a tendency to lay on flesh should be kept in good, thrifty condition, but not what I would call show condition. There is a difference of opinion as to what is show condition.

Parts of Australia Apples.

Parts of Australia are becoming lively rivals to Canada and the United States in the European apple trade. Tasmania, especially, has been found a first-class apple-raising country. There are 8,373 acres in apple orchards there and the product in 1899 was 363,915 bushels.

Dark Stables.

Dark stables are as injurious to cows or horses as a dungeon is to a man. It is the basement barns for milk cows that have developed tuberculosis to such an alarming extent.

Prevention of Interfering.

The interfering of horses can often-times be remedied, especially if the animal interferes in front. The feet should be trimmed so that they are level, and the animal should be shod with a small

outside calkin at the heel outside. The inside heel should be plain and short. Have the calkins placed on each side of the shoe about two inches from the toe. Interfering sometimes comes from general debility of the horse, and when this seems to be the case the animal should be brought up in every way possible, feeding it on oats and bran with good hay. Of course the interfering which is brought about by general debility, is caused by the weakness of the ankles. This, however, is not often the case.

Fall Planting.

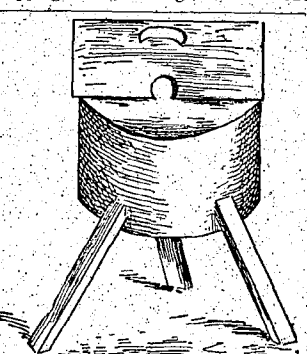
With nearly all fruit trees, except peaches, which must be planted in the spring, there is to be said in favor of fall planting, that the soil can be put in better condition at less expense of time and labor than in the spring. The planter generally has more time to devote to the work in the fall, and hence can do it much better. Then, too, the trees from the nursery are generally in better condition than after they have passed through a winter. The nurserymen also have fewer orders in the fall, and can give more care to filling orders at this season, and generally furnish better stock. Even with the more tender sorts it is possible to give them needed protection during the first winter by throwing a furrow toward the trees on either side. Unless there is a large area to be planted and other work seriously interferes, everything is in favor of fall planting.

Flavor in Half-Grown Chickens.

There is considerable complaint every year on the part of consumers that the half-grown chicks marketed as roasters have a very undesirable flavor. There is no doubt that in nearly every case it is due to a poor quality of food given the growing chicks. Meals of various kinds, usually cornmeal, is fed largely to growing chicks in some sections. When bought at the low price it is generally found that it is filled with worms. This sort of food given to chicks will taint the flesh every time. It is hard to understand why those who raise fowls for market will persist in buying cheap foods. If the chick is worth raising at all it is worth being fed on the best obtainable. If given the best grains in variety, and a good grass range, there is no reason why the flavor of the growing chick should not be all that is desired.—Exchange.

Block for Cutting Corn.

When it is necessary to cut the ears of corn into small pieces for economical feeding, unless one has a device for it, the work is considerable. The person cutting the corn being injured. One plan is simply to attach a board to a chopping block, cutting a hole in one



BLOCK FOR CUTTING CORN.

edge large enough for the ears of corn to pass through on to the block. This board should be about ten inches wide. By slipping the ear of corn through the hole, the chopping is done on one side of the guard, while the ear of corn is held on the other side, so that it is impossible for one in any way to injure the hand holding the corn. An opening in the board above the hole is made for convenience in handling the block.

Vegetables for Poultry.

During the summer months on every farm there are large quantities of vegetables too small for table use, which usually go to waste. It will pay to gather up these vegetables and feed them daily to the poultry. Even if the flock of fowls is on the range, the feeding of these odd vegetables chopped fine will furnish variety which will do the fowls good. In the fall when potatoes and other root crops are harvested, there is always a quantity which is unsalable, but which might be kept with care for several months. It will pay to do this, feeding these root crops at least once a day during the winter. Even after the home crop is used up, it pays to buy small potatoes, cabbages, and other green crops for poultry food.

Care of the Herd Bull.

I think the condition of the bull has to do with the quality of his get, says G. P. Bellows in Prairie Farmer. I do not think a bull should be in prime show condition to be a good server. Neither do I think he should be so thin that you could see his ribs or that his backbone or hip bones should be prominent. I think a bull to get a good, strong calf with a tendency to lay on flesh should be kept in good, thrifty condition, but not what I would call show condition. There is a difference of opinion as to what is show condition.

Parts of Australia Apples.

Parts of Australia are becoming lively rivals to Canada and the United States in the European apple trade. Tasmania, especially, has been found a first-class apple-raising country. There are 8,373 acres in apple orchards there and the product in 1899 was 363,915 bushels.

Dark Stables.

Dark stables are as injurious to cows or horses as a dungeon is to a man. It is the basement barns for milk cows that have developed tuberculosis to such an alarming extent.

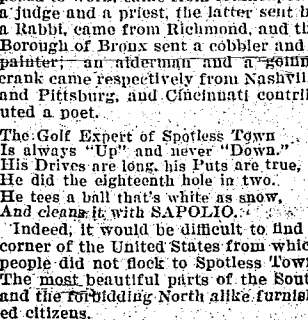
Growth of Spotless Town.

Near Brilliant Hill a city's found, Where Washing River meets Scrubbing Sound. And Gleaming Falls sing loud and late, In Sparkling County, Shining State. They call it Spotless Town, you know, As a clean spot and a S.A.P.O.L.I.O. Of course so bright a place could not long escape public notice, and as the advantages of Spotless Town became known, it dawned upon the whole country at once that, for so attractive a town, the population was decidedly small, and with one accord men, women and children sent in by every mail applications for citizenship.



TO give an idea of the widespread appreciation of Spotless Town as a residence, we repeat one day's list. From Kansas City came a minister; from Brooklyn new married couples and some tradesmen; from Chicago more ministers, drummers, a milkman, a silver-plater, and a bugler who was accompanied by his cat; St. Louis, Middletown, Ohio, and Louisville increased the population by druggists and lawyers; a town clerk and a sheriff came from Toledo in company; a drug clerk and a street cleaner, neither not disposed to work, came from Minneapolis; a judge and a priest, the latter sent by a Rabbit, came from Richmond, and the Borough of Bronx sent a cobbler and a painter; an ardent man and a young crank came respectively from Nashville and Pittsburg, and Cincinnati contributed a poet.

The Golf Expert of Spotless Town is always "Up" and never "Down." His Drives are long, his Putts are true. He did the eighteenth hole in two. He tees a ball that's white as snow. And cleans it with S.A.P.O.L.I.O. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a corner of the United States from which people did not flock to Spotless Town. The most beautiful parts of the South and the forbidding North alike furnished citizens.



Of course, as is the case with settlers in a strange land, there was at first more or less trouble. There were invasions of evilly disposed persons from Smoky Range, but a militia was soon formed, drills instituted, and the invaders repulsed.

This Captain bold, from Spotless Town, He headed men so strangely bright. That dazzled foes sought instant flight. This brilliant charge you've guessed, I was due to old S.A.P.O.L.I.O. In the course of a few months Spotless Town has passed from the conditions of a boom town to a thoroughly settled municipality, one in which happiness thrives for all and domestic troubles are minimized.

This Highland lives in Spotless Town.

Conceal Spring, Come Fall, he wears no kilt. By charivari never put to flight—His home is clean, his smiles are bright; His cleaning corners never find a stain. Where housewives use S.A.P.O.L.I.O. The servant question is unknown, housework is a delight. Down on our knees we merely go, We maids of Spotless Town. To scrub the boards that long ago Gave our old town renown. Tables and floors are as white as snow, And the magic all lies in S.A.P.O.L.I.O.



And the magic all lies in S.A.P.O.L.I.O.

And the magic all lies in S.A.P.O.L.I.O.

Arts and sciences have followed.

pleasures of various types are enjoyed, and a good stock company has been organized. These are the actors of Spotless Town. Whose plays are the cleanest that can be named. They're "all the rage," for both acting and plot. Are bright and sparkling, without a blot. The cleanest comedy ever known. They cleaned his mind with S.A.P.O.L.I.O.

Of course we have our own troubles.

notoriety seekers cannot always be kept away. It once happened that A western woman of great renown, The cleanest home she'd ever known, With gleaming apron she'd a clean and clear The town of liquor, wine and beer. They promptly told her, "You are slow; Don't use an axe, but S.A.P.O.L.I.O."



See Board of Health notice in this case.

Immigration, of course, does not

cease, but is less commented upon than before, people are too busy being happy to pay much attention to the unloading of furniture trucks. The babies as much as any one benefit by the conditions, and are freed from the restrictions usually inseparable from city life. Here are the babies of Spotless Town. Of the purest white is each tiny gown. They can play in the streets without fear, For this wonderful town is quite free from dirt.

With a little more laughter and prattle slow.

They shout "Hurrah for S.A.P.O.L.I.O!"

USE SAPOLIO

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The first formal cabinet meeting under President Roosevelt in the White House

was of the necessity of things, distinctively a routine affair. The President for some time to come will be obliged to go into the details of every matter presented to him for his original action. He heard from each cabinet officer a brief summary of the situation of the public business in each department. The summary of President Roosevelt and his cabinet was that the affairs of the nation are much less in arrears than might have been expected. President Roosevelt has adopted one general policy, which is to carry out every plan which had actually been adopted by President McKinley. Each cabinet officer has been requested to bear this fact in mind, and all matters of department policy, as well as all appointments, which had been submitted to President McKinley or which were in accordance with his general instructions, are approved now without hesitation. President Roosevelt will not even accept responsibility for any of these plans or appointments, preferring to take the grounds that he is merely executing the wishes of his superior officer. As to all new plans and appointments President Roosevelt insists upon being thoroughly informed, and he has asked each cabinet officer to supply him with abundant information regarding each matter brought to his attention.

The most important report made at the first cabinet meeting under President Roosevelt was that made by Secretary Root, who spoke of the present conditions in the Philippines and in Cuba. He pointed out the fact that the new electoral law provided by the Cuban constitutional convention calls for six general elections each year, and this was regarded by the President and the members of the cabinet as an unfavorable sign, for the reason that so many elections will have a tendency to disturb business and keep the people in a state of unrest. It was suggested that although amendment or repeal of the election laws is beyond the province of the United States government, representations should be made to the Cuban authorities with a view to securing a change of this arrangement. Secretary Root pointed out that it would soon be necessary for the United States to arrange for withdrawal of American authority in the island. The date of retirement of the troops of the United States is not yet decided upon.

President Roosevelt spent his first night in the White House Monday. Mrs. Roosevelt and the children arrived Wednesday, coming directly to the White House from the train, and Wednesday evening saw the entire family comfortably established in the presidential mansion. The White House could hardly have been in better shape to receive a new occupant. Outside it glimmers in a brand new coat of white lead, and the iron trimmings have been recently repainted and regilded. The east room and the other public parlors have been redecorated, and the mantels and carpets have been laid all over the house. The private apartments have also been put through a season of cleaning and refurbishing. There is some talk of fitting up the attic of the White House, a most commodious place, as a sort of indoor playground and exercise room for the President's children.

Throughout the larger part of the year the White House is a magnet for cranks of all sorts and descriptions, male and female. In the main they are harmless and their idiosyncrasies are on the humorous side. While Congress is in session hardly a day passes without half a dozen persons who are obviously wrong in their heads attempting to gain the President's ear. None of the cranks who go to the White House are turned down hard by the attendants. By diplomacy, as experience has proved, they are best got rid of, and most of them are so overwhelmed by the saluting of the self-important attaches about the doors, that far from feeling badly over it, when they find themselves gently edged out, they depart with beaming countenances and in a highly flattered state of mind.

guarding himself from the bullet of assassination by any extraordinary means. From the time of his arrival at Buffalo the President has persistently frowned down upon the well-meant efforts of the secret service and other officials to provide him with a bodyguard day and night. President Roosevelt feels that as guards could not save the life of President McKinley at Buffalo, they cannot do much more in Washington. He does not propose to be imprudent, and will neglect no reasonable precaution. He believes, however, and has so expressed himself to his friends, that 999 out of every 1,000 American citizens would defend their President at the risk of their own lives, and he is willing to take his own chances with the odd man.

MRS. BLACKBURN AGAIN.

Charming Lady Who Is to Marry Without Changing Her Name. Mrs. Mary E. Blackburn, whose engagement to Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, is formally announced, and whose wedding will take place in Washington in the near future, was, before marriage, the beautiful Miss McHenry of Maryland, daughter of Robert McHenry, a noted lawyer of that State. When very young she followed the habit of



MRS. MARY E. BLACKBURN.

Southern beauties and married, becoming the wife of Judge H. H. Blackburn of Martinsburg, W. Va., in which State she reigned as one of the leaders of society until her widowhood, about three years ago, when she went to Washington. By every personal grace of mind and body, Mrs. Blackburn is fitted for her position in senatorial circles, and will easily become one of Washington's social favorites.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fitch

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Sozodont

Good for Bad Teeth

Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont
Sozodont Tooth Powder 25c.
Large Liquid and Powder 75c.
All stores or by mail for the price. Sample for the postage, 3c.

WINCHESTER

"LEADER" and "REPEATER"
SMOKELESS POWDER SHOTGUN SHELLS
are used by the best shots in the country because they are so accurate, uniform and reliable. All the world's championships and records have been won and made by Winchester shells. Shoot them and you'll shoot well. USED BY THE BEST SHOTS, SOLD EVERYWHERE

Only a Memory.

It was at a friendly little dinner that one of the speakers asked what had become of the old-fashioned boy—the boy who looked like his father when his father carried the sort of pomposity which was like the divinity that hedged a king in the time when kingship was in its break of day, the boy who wore a hat which threatened to come down over his ears, the boy whose trousers were made over from his father's by his mother or aunt or grandmother, the boy whose hair had a cowlick in it before and was sheared off the same length behind, the boy who walked with both hands in the pockets of his trousers, the boy who wore boots run down at the heels, the boy who never wore knickerbockers or a roundabout coat, the boy whose chirography was shaped by the gymnastics of his tongue, the boy who believed his father was the greatest man in the world and that he could have been president if he had wanted to be—the boy who was his mother's man when the man was away from home? And all agreed that he had disappeared from the face of the land and was now only a memory.

An Incomplete House.

We run wild over the furnishings of a house; its furniture, carpets, hangings, pictures and music, and always forget or neglect the most important requisite. Something there should be always on the shelf to provide against sudden calamities or attacks of pain. Such come, sudden backache, toothache or neuralgic attack. There is nothing easier to get than a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and nothing surer to cure quickly any form of pain. The house is incomplete without it. Complete it with a good supply.

Refused to Wait.

He had just explained to her that he could not possibly defer the marriage for longer than three months, and that if she would not consent it were better to break off things at once than later. She had listened sadly, wondering. She did not see why he refused to wait longer for her—she had asked but a year—and then she consented to the limit.

He asked.

She looked quietly into his eyes. He could see she had been hurt. Her lips parted, but she said not a word. "Why, I would have waited," he said. Then all was well.—New York Times.

His Reply.

Friend—What will you say to these charges of dishonesty?
Candidate—If I shall say that I deprecate the introduction of personalities in this campaign.—Pack.

In New South Wales bakers are paid

\$12.00 a week; in Switzerland they receive \$3.88; in Spain, \$4.50.
Help your wife to get breakfast easy; take home Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour. Your grocer waits to supply you.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fitch

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Sozodont

Good for Bad Teeth

Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont
Sozodont Tooth Powder 25c.
Large Liquid and Powder 75c.
All stores or by mail for the price. Sample for the postage, 3c.

WINCHESTER

"LEADER" and "REPEATER"
SMOKELESS POWDER SHOTGUN SHELLS
are used by the best shots in the country because they are so accurate, uniform and reliable. All the world's championships and records have been won and made by Winchester shells. Shoot them and you'll shoot well. USED BY THE BEST SHOTS, SOLD EVERYWHERE

Only a Memory.

It was at a friendly little dinner that one of the speakers asked what had become of the old-fashioned boy—the boy who looked like his father when his father carried the sort of pomposity which was like the divinity that hedged a king in the time when kingship was in its break of day, the boy who wore a hat which threatened to come down over his ears, the boy whose trousers were made over from his father's by his mother or aunt or grandmother, the boy whose hair had a cowlick in it before and was sheared off the same length behind, the boy who walked with both hands in the pockets of his trousers, the boy who wore boots run down at the heels, the boy who never wore knickerbockers or a roundabout coat, the boy whose chirography was shaped by the gymnastics of his tongue, the boy who believed his father was the greatest man in the world and that he could have been president if he had wanted to be—the boy who was his mother's man when the man was away from home? And all agreed that he had disappeared from the face of the land and was now only a memory.

An Incomplete House.

We run wild over the furnishings of a house; its furniture, carpets

AT EVENFALL.

Soft creep the shadows along the hill;
The loud wheel stops and the world is still.
And glad as a child at its mother's call
Is the home-bound heart at eventfall.
At eventfall is rest!

The days bring labor and strife and pain,
Heavy the burden and sore the strain.
But the home-bound heart forgets it all
In the peace that comes at eventfall.
At eventfall is rest!

Fresh as a flower that lifts its head,
By the dews of twilight comforted;
Light as a bird let loose from thrall,
Is the home-bound heart at eventfall.
At eventfall is rest!

—Blanche Treanor Heath, in Good Housekeeping.

The Adventure of Foote, the Tankman.

BY FRANKLIN WILLES CALKINS.

An almost impenetrable belt of wilderness still extends across northern Minnesota. There is an immense district into which only here and there the lumberman or the solitary squatter has penetrated. Here the moose, bear, deer and timber-wolf abound, for the timber growth is so dense that it almost defies the efforts of hunters and trappers.

At an isolated logging-camp recently the writer met Henry Foote, a tankman, and from him and his mates learned some stirring tales of adventure.

It is Henry Foote's duty to drive a huge log tank over the snowy roads, throwing water by means of faucets up on the tracks, in order that immense loads of logs may slip easily over the logs which the company's various log cranes cross in winter.

Henry's work is done entirely in the night. It is solemn and lonely business, which often takes him five or six miles from camp; his road winds among black firs and evergreen pine trees and is lighted only by the rays from his lantern reflector. He is glad of the company of his snoring, steaming four-horse team.

On still nights the grind and creak of his runners may be heard for a mile or more. At other times, when the north wind roars among the tree-tops, and a fine snow is falling, his "headlight" lantern gives the only sign of his whereabouts.

On such nights deer and moose are sometimes seen standing to gaze within the semicircle of his light, or a lynx will raise its big, catlike head to blink at the blaze. Again there may be big gray wolves snarling on either side, their eyes glinting in evil star points.

One night, after a protracted season of cold weather, these wolves gathered along the road in unusual numbers. The tankman's horses shied and snorted as they passed a thicket where, fitting, snapping forms jumped out at them. In vain Foote swung his light and shouted. The wolves flung on either hand, and grew momentarily more bold and demonstrative.

How many there were in the pack it was impossible for Henry to guess. They followed in numbers on either side of his team, and kept leaping in and out among the shadows, and snapping and snarling until his horses were well-nigh unmanageable.

The tankman had a difficult task to perform—to drive four horses with one hand, to swing his lantern with the other, and to keep his feet upon the driver's stand in front of his tank. The water-level at his elbow he was obliged to neglect entirely.

He would have given his winter's wages for a gun, but all sorts of offensive weapons, as well as intoxicating liquors, were wisely prohibited at the logging-camp.

At last, as he saw the wolves were likely to attack the horses despite his light, Henry abandoned his perilous stand and scrambled to the top of the tank, where, some nine feet from the road-level, he was out of reach. Then he put his lantern between his feet and gave his sole attention to the horses which were lunging and snorting upon one another in paroxysms of terror.

The wolves were now leaping and snapping at them on both sides and in front. Henry caught up a long whip which projected from its socket above the tank, and swung it wildly. The horses were kept in the roadway only because they could not get out of it.

Presently his road descended toward an arm of the lake among a thicket of jack-pines; and here, as the wolves jumped at them more boldly than before, the horses took the bits in their teeth and became entirely uncontrollable.

It was as much as Henry could do to hold his lines and lantern and keep his footing.

Suddenly, at a critical turn of the track upon an incline, his leaders swung off the log road and the four plunged downward over a steep pitch. There was a lurch, and Henry fell backward upon the tank; then a grinding crash, as the runners struck some solid obstruction at the bottom of the pitch, and the driver and his lantern were projected into the depths of a drift.

Wholly unhurt, the tankman pulled himself and his light out of the snow, to find that his horses had broken loose from the tank and were plunging through drift and tamarack brush toward the lake. They were out of sight in a moment, and soon he heard their shod hoofs ringing on the wind-swept ice and the sharp, eager voice of plunging wolves. The animals were running at top-speed along the arm of the lake and so toward camp.

So far, so good. A moment's examination convinced Henry that his leaders' ever had come unhurt from the tongue-rod, and that the "beaters" had broken their short off at the hammer. He believed their traces had become unhooked in thrashing through the tamarack bushes, for, as nearly as he could tell by the sound, both teams were running freely.

Thinking himself out of present danger, Henry turned his attention to the tank. He found the big road-sprinkler right side-up, but embedded to the base

logs in a drift of snow. Then, while he stood listening intently to the horses' reeling hoofs and the cries of the wolves, he saw about the bushes more of those evil star points, and knew that the stragglers of the pack had come up. Hoping to send these animals after the others, Henry rushed at them, yelling and swinging his lantern. In his excitement he gave his circling light too wide a sweep, and battered it to a shapeless wreck upon the body of a sapling.

This left him in darkness, and he retreated, in some alarm, to the tank. Before he could turn to climb, however, three dusky figures leaped at him, snarling cries. He sprang aside, and striking out with his lantern, hit one of his assailants upon the head. As this did not discourage the wolves, he laid about him until his wrecked lantern was wrenched free of the ring in his hand. Then he leaped backward and fell over the tank tongue.

Instantly the snarling wolves were upon him, tearing at his stout clothing. One seized him by an arm which he flung up to protect his face and neck, and he felt the sharp pinch of the animal's teeth through the blanket cloth of his winter garments.

He gave himself up for lost, but struggled to his feet, and dragging the wolves, seized the top beam of the tank with both hands. He succeeded in getting a foot upon the lift lever, and thus he climbed up, wrenching himself, for the moment, out of the grasp of his assailants. But the break had inflicted some serious bites, and they had torn his blanket jacket to shreds.

He had thought to get out of their reach by climbing up on the tank, but his hope was quickly dispelled. On one side of the tank was the elevation down which it had plunged, and against this rise the snow-drift was tightly packed. The wolves were quick to renew their assault from this point of vantage. Despite the kicks and buffets which Henry bestowed, all three quickly leaped upon the tank, and again attacked him with fury.

Fighting desperately, the tankman was again borne down, falling this time upon a rim of ice which surrounded the tank well. The wolves were upon him instantly, but the desperate young fellow soon found quick relief. One of his assailants, one by either leg, in a lumberman's grip, and throwing one foot up behind the well rail, plunged himself and the wolves head foremost into the tank.

The hold was more than half filled with icy water, and Henry rose from the bottom gasping. He heard the wolves sneezing and churning the water frantically, as they swam around the sides in a vain attempt to find some way out of the trap.

Despite the cold, the tankman laughed gleefully. His first impulse was to seize the wolves by the scruff of their necks, and hold them under water until they should drown; but he thought better of it as a chill ran up his spinal column. By standing on tiptoe he could just reach and grasp the rail-posts of the well. It was only by great exertion that he succeeded in drawing himself out of the tank pit. Had he waited two minutes longer his case would have been as desperate as that of the entrapped wolves.

When he had struggled to his feet upon the tank, the third wolf, taking warning from the strange disappearance of its fellows, slunk away among the bushes. Henry lost no time in closing the tank faucets.

He dared not attempt to walk to camp but secured his tank axle and attacked the tamaracks and young pines near at hand. His match-box was waterproof, and he soon had a roaring fire, before which he dried his clothing and nursed his burns. Only his thick lumberman's clothing had saved him from serious and perhaps fatal injuries.

For a time he heard the splashing and scratching of the wolves, but these sounds finally ceased, and he knew the animals were dead.

He returned to camp at daylight in the morning, to find that his horses had arrived in the night, battered and bruised but safe. They had followed an arm of the lake to a log road, and then had gone straight to camp. Their swift running and the flying tug-chains which had fastened their legs had doubtless lured one or more of them from being pulled down and killed.—*Youth's Companion.*

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

A SCHOOL DAY.

Polly's gone to school to-day.
That is why the house is still—
Carried smiles and chatter-gay.
To the schoolhouse on the hill.
Everything is prim and neat;
No need now to scold or frown;
Yet I long for little hands
Scattering playthings up and down.

Noah's ark is stranded safe
High upon a sand hill's crest,
And the animals are all
Taking a much-needed rest;
In their places on the docks,
On each face a painted smile
As they wonder why "Mamma"
Leaves them such a long, long while.

Mother Goose is on the shelf,
Johnny Warner and Boopie;
The china dog upon the rug
Has long since fallen fast asleep;
Slow the sun creeps off the night;
What a pity for the girls
Needs must learn to read and write!

When my darling comes from school
With her little stock of lore
Shall I chide her childish ways
As I've often done before?
In the stillness I have conned
O'er and o'er her golden rule:
Dreamed of life in love's eclipse;
Thus I, too, have come to school.

—Mary F. Butts, in Good Housekeeping.

THANK YOU.

Everybody likes little Carl Rosenblatt; he is so cunning and small and fat. He has lived in America just a little while, and he can speak only two English words. But "sounds so funny to hear him say "Thank you" to what-ever is said to him that no one can help smiling; and I think this is the reason that he gets cookies and slices of gingerbread at every house where he is sent on an errand.

One day Carl was trudging along with a basket of clothes which his mother had washed. He was a droll little fellow, with his chubby legs and round, fat arms.

Some boys, playing marbles on the pavement, were quite amused at this comical sight, and they began to laugh and shout, "sausage bags!"

Now Carl did not understand a word; but he saw they were speaking to him, so he turned his dear little face to them with the sweetest of smiles, and said "Thank you."

You should have seen how ashamed the naughty boys looked then. One of them smiled and nodded at little Carl another gave him a nice red apple, while another took his big basket and carried it for him.

So the good-natured little fellow trotted off, thinking what kind boys they were and what a pleasant world this is to live in. And perhaps we should all think so, too, if our tempers were as sweet as his.—*Sunday Afternoon.*

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BIRD.

Carol Scudder Williams, a boy of eleven, is the author of this little bit of bird autobiography in the *St. Nicholas*.

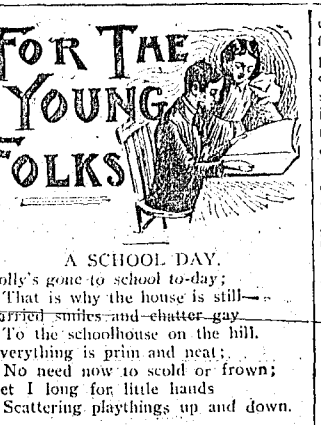
I am the father bird of a large family. My mate is the sweetest sparrow that ever lived, as you would all agree if you saw her. We mated early in the spring, before the time for building nests, and selected a place for our home. We went to a great many places, until finally we saw a roomy house with a large piazza, and under the eaves we found the best place for a nest that you can think of. It was large enough for a good-sized nest, and we decided to take it. We saw that there were house children in the family, and perhaps they would be kind to us. And then, the branch of a big maple tree stretched out quite near it, and made a good place to sit and watch the babies. (Perhaps you think the father birds don't care much for their children, but they do.)

Well, we built a cunning little nest, and pretty soon we had five little speckled eggs. One day, after we had been waiting and waiting so long, and tending them so faithfully, those eggs broke, and out came five featherless, hungry little birds. Then there was great excitement below. The house children got a step-ladder, and peeped into the nest, but they did not touch the birds. They were so gentle and kind, and never made a noise on the piazza, for fear of "frightening the birdies away." I have had a great deal of experience with house children, and never have seen any as kind as these were. You don't know how happy it makes us feel to know that somebody cares enough about us to want us. And a great many house children have thrown stones at me. It is autumn now, and time to emigrate. The babies are full grown, and fine birds they are!

AN ADVENTURE WITH A BULL MOOSE.

One day when Henry had gone on a solitary cruise, to look out a new trail somewhere, Albert, the cook, went with me canoeing. We floated quietly along, and presently I heard the splashing of some large animal walking slowly through the slush close to the shore. Watching an opening in the evergreen growth, I saw the shape of a large bull moose, with his new antlers already grown to a foot or more. I saw he would come out at the head of a little bogan not far away. We paddled as fast as possible to the nearest point, and jumping on the ice, I went ashore with the ever-present camera. In front of me was a little hillock covered with scattering spruces. From the top of this the ground fell to an open barren, but along the water's edge the growth was thick.

The moose was not in sight, and I stood a couple of minutes, watching him, trying to cross the open ground in front, hoping to make a picture. The snow on the land side of the hillock was drifted very deep. The footing seemed fairly secure, and I walked along the edge of the drift, toward the bushes where I knew the moose must be. Without preliminaries the snow gave way, and I was floundering in the soft mass. Then it was that, looking over my right shoulder, I beheld at my side the great, motionless moose, with ears thrown forward, nostrils dilated and eyes



THE USE OF DEAD HORSES.

MADE INTO OIL, FERTILIZER, BOOTS, HAIRCLOTH AND VIOLIN BOWS.

Nothing Goes to Waste—Annually 6,000 Animals Die in Philadelphia, and the Carcasses Are Sold With Profit to the Buyers.

Every year 6,000 horses died in Philadelphia, says the *Record* of that city. What becomes of them after they are dead? They are bought and carted away and put through certain processes, and in time they reappear piecemeal in the world again, their fat changed into lubricating oil, their flesh and bones into fertilizer, their shoes into iron, their hides into base ball covers and waterproof boots, their long tail into component of plaster, their long tail and mane hair into components of haircloth, of brushes, and of violin bows.

This article's purpose is to accompany a horse upon the somber pilgrimage and through the gloomy processes that follow on his death. Imagine the horse now to have died. Some fourteen years of patient and faithful toil, unlighted by any pleasures save those of eating and sleeping, are ended. The horse's master says: "He was a good horse and his carcass will net me \$3.50."

Adam W. Louth has been in the dead horse business at Greenwich Point since March, 1855. Mr. Louth sends a teamster to the master—he employs four teamsters who do nothing but haul dead animals—and the teamster comes and examines the horse and pays for it if it is in good condition, loads it on his wagon with a windlass and returns to Greenwich Point.

Greenwich Point is a mile and a half down Point House Road from Snyder avenue. The Delaware skirts Greenwich Point, but the air that blows there smells only of fertilizer—a bitter and penetrating odor made of acid, of ground bone, and of the pulverized flesh of animals. Louth's place is on the river front, a lot of big and dusty buildings of gray stone; and in the dark interiors one sees, through the open doors, mounds of grayish or brownish powder, of soft, queer grinding machines, and thousands of stacked barrels of fertilizer piled up neatly.

The dead horse is dumped out on the floor of a high, one-story building, with three or four odd-looking boilers in one corner. A colored man rolls the horse over on its back, pegs its legs to the ground, so that they are as far apart as possible, pulls off its shoes, cuts off the hair of its mane and tail, and then begins to skin it. He skins it dextrously with a sharp knife, making the first incisions in the usual manner down the median line of the belly, and down the legs, and the removed skin he spreads carefully in a corner and covers thick with salt, so that it will cure. A tanner will come and buy it later for \$3 or \$3.50. A junk dealer will buy the shoes for old iron, the mane and tail hair will sell for 20 cents a pound, but white they will fetch 25 cents or more because then they will be used for fiddle bows.

The dead horse, skinned, is dragged to one of the huge tanks, or boilers, in the corner, and thrown to boil. These tanks are about thirty feet in height and ten feet in diameter. They will hold eight horses apiece. The animal boils for twenty-four hours, and every eight hours the fat is skimmed from the surface of the water in a bucket. Finally the water is drained off, and what is left of the horse is shoveled into wheelbarrows and dumped in a drying room, a place intensely heated.

When the drying is done the bones are sorted from the flesh and piled neatly in the bone-room. There bones are built up evenly into walls, like bricks, and that is a white and startling sight. The dried flesh is piled in another room, ready to be ground. It is called tankage. The horse has yielded—and this is an average yield, computed by Adam Louth from a forty-five years' experience:

100 pounds tankage.	
40 pounds bone.	
50 pounds grease.	

The grease sells to an oil maker, for lubricating oil, at 15 cents a pound. The tankage is worth a half-cent a pound; and bone a half-cent, though the bone and tankage are not sold. They are pulverized in strong machines; they are mixed with various chemicals, and to an accompaniment of fierce smells, blinding dust clouds and whirling noises they finally become fertilizer, and are bagged and shipped at so much per ton to the world's end. This poor dead horse, whose carcass was bought for \$3.50, has yielded:

100 pounds tankage at 1/2c.....	50
40 pounds bone at 1/2c.....	20
50 pounds grease at 15c.....	750

And this is exclusive of the sale of the hide, hair and shoe iron.

Now the horse is packed in stained burlap bags, and a farmer buys him, and in the form of fertilizing powder his remains strewn the fields and help the grain to ripen. Maybe, if he had been a farm horse, his own master comes and buys him, and maybe it is over the fields where he drew the plow in life that he lies spread in death.

The Camphor Tree.

The camphor tree is an evergreen, a member of the laurel family, belonging to the same genus as the tree whose bark furnishes the spice called cinnamon, and is related to the bay and to the sassafras of the United States. Of symmetrical proportions, it is one of the noblest objects in the forests of Eastern sub-tropical Asia. In its native habitat it attains gigantic dimensions, notably in girth of trunk, some specimens measuring ten or fifteen feet in diameter. It is said they have been known to reach as much as twenty feet, and they may be sixty to over a hundred feet high, and live to a great age. As a rule, they rise twenty or thirty feet without limbs, and then branch out in all directions, becoming a mass of splendid and luxuriant foliage. Their leaves, broadly lanceolate in form, are of a light green color, smooth and shining above, and whitish or glaucous on the under surface. Small white or greenish-white flowers are borne from February to April, and by October ripen into berrylike, one-seeded fruits about three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Good Words.

Every week \$20,000 worth of United States typewriters go to Europe.

emmy bulging, a black statue of dignified curiosity. Even in my momentary mood, I could not help noticing how cunningly he kept a look between himself and me. This habit of the mouse is one thing which makes him so hard to photograph. But I was chiefly concerned then to get out of that soft snow. Had the mouse known it, he had a fine chance to average some of his brothers whom I had slain in former years. Two jumps would have put him on me. But he only pulled his gray muzzle back into the bushes, faced about, and stole away without making a sound. I took the camera to the canoe and shook the snow out of the bellows. The Albert and I went back for look at the tracks, and we saw that the mouse had not run but carefully placed each foot where the walking was best, and so taken himself away without turmoil.—*Frederic Irland, in Scribner's.*

NOVEL GLASS BLOWING.

Unlimited Compressed Air Instead of the Human Breath.

Up to the present time the art of blowing glassware by means of compressed air has been limited to bottles and similar articles of small size, but a process is being exploited in Germany, the invention of Paul Sievert, of Dresden, by which bathtubs and other large tanks can be made with the greatest ease. This process of blowing such articles originated in this country at Pittsburgh just twenty years ago, but it has remained for a foreigner to perfect it, and Mr. Sievert says that there is almost no limit to the size of the articles which can be made by his process. He has already made a number of bathtubs which are said to have many advantages over those of metal and porcelain, the principal one being the economy of the glass. The tub is five feet six inches long, and about two feet wide, and consists of one piece of solid glass about two inches and a half in thickness. This thing was made complete in about five minutes. The other things shown are made for special manufacturing purposes, and Mr. Sievert thinks that he will soon be able to supply all the tubs and wats used in the various arts and industries for which clay, wood, cement and metal are now used, notably by brewers, distillers, fruit preservers and sugar refiners.

The method of manufacturing these articles is said to be very simple. The glass is taken from the furnace while at red heat, and in a liquid form, and placed in the mould, which may be readily swung into any desired position. Compressed air is then admitted through a flexible tube which connects with the bottom of the mould, the flow through which can be regulated by means of valves. As soon as the article is finished it is carried by a mechanical device to an annealing chamber, where it is again heated and then allowed to cool, after which process it is ready for use.—*Patent Record.*

World Leaders Men of Hardy Physique.

If the student of biography will look up the life history of the men who have been the foremost leaders of the world in every branch of service and kind of endeavor, he will find, almost invariably, that they have been men with sound bodies and vigorous minds. Among the men of world-wide fame possessing superior physique may be mentioned Plato, Demosthenes, Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Martin Luther, Cromwell, Peter the Great, Samuel Johnson, Goethe and Bismarck. Walter Scott, Robert Burns, and Professor Wilson, of Scotland, were distinguished for their literary achievements. Peel, Brougham, Lyndhurst, Campbell, Bright, Palmerston and Gladstone, and other great political and legal leaders of England, were all men of vigorous health and hardy physiques. So were the great political and pulpit orators, like Fox, Burke, and Chalmers, of England, and, in America, Webster, Charles Sumner, Beecher, Chapin, Brooks, John Hall, and Dwight L. Moody, of our own country. The great founders and preservers of the nation, like Washington, Franklin, Presidents Jackson and Lincoln, and some of the chief justices, like John Marshall, Lemuel Shaw, John B. Gibson, and Samuel F. Miller, were men of powerful bodies, capable of great physical strength and endurance. Our great financiers, manufacturers, and successful men of affairs, like Vanderbilt, McCormick, and Huntington, were of sturdy stock and great constitutional vigor. So are Morgan, Carnegie, and the present-day leaders in the triumphs of gigantic business enterprises.—*Professor Dudley A. Sargent, in Success.*

Strange Boats in Peru.

According to M. de Camarasa, a European scientist and traveller, there are no stranger boats in the world than those which are used by certain fishermen in Peru. They are known as caballitos, which is a Spanish word, meaning little horses or ponies, and in appearance they are somewhat similar to Venetian gondolas, the most notable feature about them being the extraordinary height of their prows. The fishermen, who squat in them on their knees, say that it is impossible to sink them, and that when they are overturned by the waves, as sometimes happens, they are easily righted again.

These curious vessels are not hollowed out like ordinary boats, but are really small rafts. Neither are they made of common wood, but of the stout reeds or rushes which grow on the plant known in Peru as the totora. They are propelled by means of a paddle, and fishermen fearlessly go in them through the surf and breakers. In the case of a shipwreck these little boats have also more than once given timely aid, and their owners are not afraid to go far out to sea if they think that by doing so they can be of any service to a vessel in distress. Altogether, these little horses are very useful and in some respects are decidedly superior to small rowboats and canoes.

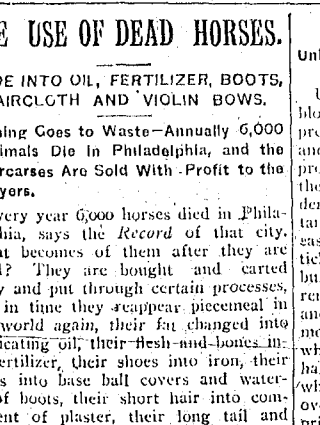
Shut Husband in the Safe.

Marguerite Dangier, just tried at Bordeaux for murdering her husband and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, tells the following story: "I was in the habit of going out alone whenever I felt like it. I believe in mutual freedom in the married state. One evening my husband tried to forcibly stop me as I was passing from my apartment through our store, going to a ball, while he was to remain at home to finish the accounts. A fight ensued and I, being the stronger, threw my husband into the big safe and shut the door. I returned from the dance at midnight and tried unsuccessfully to open the safe. Then I went to bed, relying upon the employees to release my husband in the morning."

The next morning the cashier found M. Dangier dead, his face scratched, his clothes torn and his wrists cleaved gruesomely in his despair, feeling death inevitable. The wife testified that it never occurred to her that the safe was in danger, and that her husband was in danger of suffocation.—*New York World.*

The Queen of All Ireland.

I must tell you of the reply of a young woman who was taken at the same time (as Emmet), and who wore green ribbons in her hat, the rebel color. "Why," said the officer, "is it that so pretty a young woman as you wear this object of sedition?" She coldly answered, "You can't help the color, do you what you will; it grows every day."—*From Lady Anne Barnard's Letters.*



THE TRAIN ROBBER.

The jolly, jolly chap who robs the trains. He is never forced to give up what he gains.

He may be a fool or clever,
But he never, never, never,
Stands before the bar of justice and explains.

The chap who robs the train steps through the door
And plays the same old racket o'er and o'er.
A score or two of men
Give him all they have, and then
There's a roar against the outrage, nothing more.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

NOT THEIR FAULT.

Dashaway—it seems so strange among so many girls one meets, there are so few one cares to make his wife. "Clementine—Well, they can't all be born rich."—*Life.*

A GOOD REASON.

Arthur—Has the widow given you any reason to hope?
Chester—Yes; she told me last night that I reminded her of the only husband she had ever really loved.—*Tit-Bits.*

WEARING HIM OUT.

Daughter—Papa, how can you make us wait a year? Jack doesn't owe a cent in the world now.
Father—No, but he will at the end of the year.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SEESAW.

"I'm afraid, my dear, that our trip to Shelter Island will have to depend upon the market—if stocks go up we'll go down."
"And if stocks go down, I suppose we'll go up."—*Brooklyn Life.*

THE PROFESSOR AT HOME.

"Grandpa," said Dot, who had been puzzling her brains over something she was reading, "what is 'food for thought'?"
"Head cheese, my child," replied the professor.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A GOOD PLAN.

First College Professor—What are you going to do next to get your name in the papers?
Second College Professor—I was thinking of declaring that the dictionary is too worldly to be considered good literature.—*Baltimore American.*

WANTS A CINCH.

Dick—Everybody's remarking 'how soft you are on that wealthy Miss Willet. What are your chances with her?'
Jack—Very promising. She likes me pretty well, and I'm doing my best now to get her parents dead-set against me.—*Philadelphia Press.*

TOO BAD.

"Do you know, Miss Frisbie," said the large-headed young author, "my most brilliant thoughts come to me in my sleep."
"It's a great pity that you are troubled with insomnia," added the pert young lady.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SO SUDDEN.

"That Miss Fortysummers is subject to fainting fits."
"Is she?"
"I started to ask her to join me in a glass of soda the other day, but when I got the word 'join' she keeled right over in my arms."—*Ohio State Journal.*

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

"Did you have any words with your mistress which caused you to leave your last place?"
"Never a word-r. Shure, an' Oi locked her in the bathroom, and tuk all me things, and shipped out as quiet as yez plaze."—*Tit-Bits.*

THE NEED.

"What sort of a man is that new recruit to our ranks?" asked Senator Sorghum.
"He's one of the most fluent talkers I ever met with."
"H'm. I don't believe we will need him. What we are looking for now-days is the man who can keep things to himself."—*Washington Star.*

THE GENERAL INFORMATION FIEND.

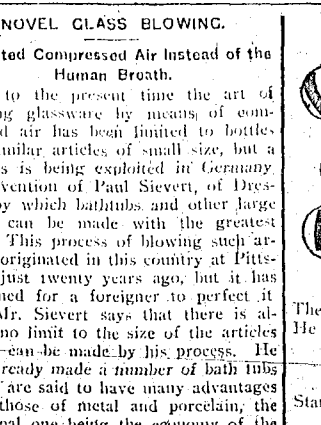
"Don't you think young Mr. Binx is interesting?" said the young woman.
"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "in a way. A man who could store his mind with so much unimportant knowledge, could not fail to be worthy of study. He puts me in mind of a scientist who goes about collecting specimens that nobody else wants."—*Washington Star.*

PREOCCUPATION.

"Why do you speak so slightly of that eminent scientist?"
"I didn't mean to speak slightly of him," answered the young man with the striped shirt front. "But it does seem peculiar to me that a man who knows just when the next comet will arrive and just how far it is to the moon should be so utterly ignorant when it comes to a question of when it's time for dinner or what train to take to get to the nearest town."

A LUCKY WOMAN.

"Yes, my wife really got more good out of our trip this year than ever before."
"I suppose you were away from home longer than usual, so that she had a chance to get thoroughly rested. The trouble with people generally is that they don't make their vacations long enough. They plan to be away from home two or three weeks and expect to get all built up in that time. As a matter of fact though, one ought to have a month or two of complete change and rest in order."
"Oh, I don't know. We were gone only four days, but things developed so that I had to go very suddenly, and she didn't have a chance to get all tired out making preparations."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*



WOLF AND MOOSE

THE TRAIN ROBBER.

The jolly, jolly chap who robs the trains. He is never forced to give up what he gains.

He may be a fool or clever,
But he never, never, never,
Stands before the bar of justice and explains.

The chap who robs the train steps through the door
And plays the same old racket o'er and o'er.
A score or two of men
Give him all they have, and then
There's a roar against the outrage, nothing more.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

NOT THEIR FAULT.

Dashaway—it seems so strange among so many girls one meets, there are so few one cares to make his wife. "Clementine—Well, they can't all be born rich."—*Life.*

A GOOD REASON.

Arthur—Has the widow given you any reason to hope?
Chester—Yes; she told me last night that I reminded her of the only husband she had ever really loved.—*Tit-Bits.*

WEARING HIM OUT.

Daughter—Papa, how can you make us wait a year? Jack doesn't owe a cent in the world now.
Father—No, but he will at the end of the year.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SEESAW.

"I'm afraid, my dear, that our trip to Shelter Island will have to depend upon the market—if stocks go up we'll go down."
"And if stocks go down, I suppose we'll go up."—*Brooklyn Life.*

THE PROFESSOR AT HOME.

"Grandpa," said Dot, who had been puzzling her brains over something she was reading, "what is 'food for thought'?"
"Head cheese, my child," replied the professor.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A GOOD PLAN.

First College Professor—What are you going to do next to get your name in the papers?
Second College Professor—I was thinking of declaring that the dictionary is too worldly to be considered good literature.—*Baltimore American.*

WANTS A CINCH.

Dick—Everybody's remarking 'how soft you are on that wealthy Miss Willet. What are your chances with her?'
Jack—Very promising. She likes me pretty well, and I'm doing my best now to get her parents dead-set against me.—*Philadelphia Press.*

TOO BAD.

"Do you know, Miss Frisbie," said the large-headed young author, "my most brilliant thoughts come to me in my sleep."
"It's a great pity that you are troubled with insomnia," added the pert young lady.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SO SUDDEN.

"That Miss Fortysummers is subject to fainting fits."
"Is she?"
"I started to ask her to join me in a glass of soda the other day, but when I got the word 'join' she keeled right over in my arms."—*Ohio State Journal.*

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

"Did you have any words with your mistress which caused you to leave your last place?"
"Never a word-r. Shure, an' Oi locked her in the bathroom, and tuk all me things, and shipped out as quiet as yez plaze."—*Tit-Bits.*

THE NEED.

"What sort of a man is that new recruit to our ranks?" asked Senator Sorghum.
"He's one of the most fluent talkers I ever met with."
"H'm. I don't believe we will need him. What we are looking for now-days is the man who can keep things to himself."—*Washington Star.*

THE GENERAL INFORMATION FIEND.

"Don't you think young Mr. Binx is interesting?" said the young woman.
"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "in a way. A man who could store his mind with so much unimportant knowledge, could not fail to be worthy of study. He puts me in mind of a scientist who goes about collecting specimens that nobody else wants."—*Washington Star.*

PREOCCUPATION.

"Why do you speak so slightly of that eminent scientist?"
"I didn't mean to speak slightly of him," answered the young man with the striped shirt front. "But it does seem peculiar to me that a man who knows just when the next comet will arrive and just how far it is to the moon should be so utterly ignorant when it comes to a question of when it's time for dinner or what train to take to get to the nearest town."

A LUCKY WOMAN.

"Yes, my wife really got more good out of our trip this year than ever before."
"I suppose you were away from home longer than usual, so that she had a chance to get thoroughly rested. The trouble with people generally is that they don't make their vacations long enough. They plan to be away from home two or three weeks and expect to get all built up in that time. As a matter of fact though, one ought to have a month or two of complete change and rest in order."
"Oh, I don't know. We were gone only four days, but things developed so that I had to go very suddenly, and she didn't have a chance to get all tired out making preparations."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*